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World's Fairs

FROM

LONDON, 1851

TO CHICAGO, 1893

BY

C. B. NORTON.

Illustrated with Views and Portraits in

THE MAAS ARTTYPE.

Published for the

Worlds Columbian Exposition,

CHICAGO.

1890.

October 7th, 1890.

TO THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned has been elected to the position of Director General of the World's Fair, Chicago 1893, by the joint action of the National Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

In accepting this important position, he accepts all of its responsibilities, and trusts that with the aid of the press of this country, this great International Exhibition may prove to be such a success as will be creditable to the American Nation.

By act of Congress it is provided that the buildings for the World's Fair shall be dedicated on the 12th of October, 1892, and that the exhibition shall be open to visitors on the first day of May 1893, and close not later than the 30th day of October thereafter. Thus we have two years in which to arrange the grounds and erect the buildings, and seven months additional in which to receive and place the exhibits. So far as this country is concerned, the undersigned feels justified in the statement that the presentation of the agricultural and stock products will be in every respect superior to any previous exhibition, also that in manufactures and inventions the progress of the United States will be indicated in a most remarkable manner. There is also every reason to anticipate exhibits in large numbers from every nation on the globe, it being estimated by practical experts that the total number of exhibits will not be less than fifty thousand, divided equally between the United States and all foreign nations. It is proposed to make this exhibition specially interesting in all that relates to manufactures, by the presentation of the most important processes in active operation. In comparison with these will be presented the methods used in other countries four hundred years since. Already there are indications that nearly every State and Territory in the Union will be fully represented, and that large appropriations will be made at the approaching sessions of the different State legislatures. Circulars and blank applications for space will be forwarded in due season to all intending exhibitors.

The undersigned would call upon the press of the United States to hold up his hands in this great International undertaking, which, if successful, will establish the United States of America as the first nation on the globe.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. R. DAVIS,

Director-General.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, 1492.

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C. B. NORTON

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS AND PORTRAITS

IN

THE MAAS ARTTYPE

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PUBLISHED FOR THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.
MILTON WESTON COMPANY.
CHICAGO, 1890.

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THE great importance of the coming event in Chicago, and the relation it will bear to previous International Exhibitions, has led to the preparation of this pamphlet, with a view that the importance of the undertaking may be recognized in season to secure its being a success. Every citizen of Chicago should fully appreciate the great advantages to be derived to this city from the knowledge of its progress that will be secured to the millions of visitors in 1893. Let the visitors see, in addition to the attractions of the Exhibition itself, a thoroughly well-governed, beautiful city; well policed, well drained, clean and in perfect order. Thus, the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and the city of Chicago, will be remembered with pleasure.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
The World's Fair London 1851.

CHAPTER II.
World's Fair Dublin 1853. New York 1853. Paris 1855.

CHAPTER III.
World's Fair London 1862.

CHAPTER IV.
World's Fair Paris 1867.

CHAPTER V.
World's Fair Vienna 1873.

CHAPTER VI.
World's Fair Philadelphia 1876.

CHAPTER VII.
World's Fair Paris 1878. Sydney 1879. Melbourne 1880.
Foreign World's Fair Boston 1883.

CHAPTER VIII.
World's Fair Paris 1889.

CHAPTER IX.
World's Fair Chicago 1893.

CHAPTER X.
Chicago as it is in 1890.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Large Bird's-Eye View of Chicago, - - - - -
Portrait of Christopher Columbus, 1492, - - - Facing title
Crystal Palace, London, 1851, - - - - Facing Chap. I
Portrait of Prince Albert, 1851, - - - - Facing page 12
Portrait of Queen Victoria, 1851, - - - Facing page 16
World's Fair Dublin 1853.—Main Building, - - Facing Chap II
World's Fair New York 1853.—Main Building, - - Facing page 18
World's Fair Paris 1855.—Main Building, - - - Facing page 20
World's Fair Munich 1854.—Main Building, - - Facing page 22
World's Fair London 1862.—Main Building, - Facing Chap. III
World's Fair Paris 1867.—Ground Plan, - - Facing Chap. IV
World's Fair Vienna 1873.—Ground Plan, - - Facing Chap. V
World's Fair Philadelphia 1876.—Ground Plan, - - Facing Chap. VI
World's Fair Philadelphia 1876.—Main Building, - - Facing page 41
World's Fair Philadelphia 1876.—Art Building, - - Facing page 43
World's Fair Paris 1878—United States Building, - Facing Chap. VII
World's Fair Melbourne 1880.—Main Building, - - Facing page 50
World's Fair Paris 1889.—General View, - - Facing Chap. VIII
World's Fair Paris 1889.—Center Dome, - - - Facing page 57
World's Fair Paris 1889.—Fountain, - - - - Facing page 55
World's Fair Paris 1889.—Palace of Fine Arts, - - Facing page 60
World's Fair Chicago.—Portrait of Thomas W. Palmer, President World's Columbian Commission, 1893, - - - Facing Chap. IX
World's Fair Chicago.—Portrait of George R. Davis, Director General Wold's Columbian Exposition, 1893, - - - Facing page 64
World's Fair Chicago.—Portrait of Lyman J. Gage, President World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, - - - - Facing page 73
Chicago, 1890.—First National Bank, - - - Facing Chap. X
Chicago, 1890.—Board of Trade Building, - - - Facing page 65
Chicago, 1890.—Art Institute, - - - - Facing page 67
Chicago, 1890.—Palmer House, - - - - Facing page 78
Chicago, 1890.—Grand Pacific Hotel, - - - Facing page 81
Chicago, 1890.—The Auditorium, - - - - Facing page 83
Chicago, 1890.—The Chicago, - - - - Facing page 85
Chicago, 1890.—Rand-McNally Building, - - - Facing page 87
Chicago, 1890.—World's Fair Map, - - - - End of book

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1851.

WORLD'S FAIRS.

CHAPTER I.

THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1851.

While in past years, previous to 1851, there have been gatherings of merchants from different nations for trade and commerce, yet the first well-defined World's Fair was the one held in London in 1851, and in a building known as the Crystal Palace. There can be no question but that the originator of this International Exhibition was Prince Albert, and to him is due the credit of one of the most important events of the present century, for from the starting point of 1851 have proceeded all other World's Fairs until now, when Chicago—a comparatively unknown factor at that date—will close the century with an exhibition worthy of itself and the American nation. So far as concerns National Exhibitions, we must bear in mind that the initial movement is due to the French who first undertook to offer prizes at public exhibitions for distinctive excellence. Later on, England followed in the same line, and the local exhibition at Birmingham was so complete and exhaustive, that it doubtless secured public attention when the International Exhibition of 1851 was suggested by Prince Albert.

ARCHITECTURE.

To secure a proper design for building, an invitation was addressed through the public prints to architects of all nations, to furnish designs for an edifice the roof of which was to cover 700,000 square feet, and the area of which, including the open spaces, was not to exceed 900,000 square feet. Other conditions were enumerated which indicated that the whole of the details had been carefully and judiciously considered. Although the time allowed for the preparation of the drawings was only a month, there were no fewer than 233 competitors, many of whom sent in designs of a highly elaborate character. Of these thirty-eight, or one-sixth of the whole, were from foreigners, one hundred and twenty-eight from London and its immediate vicinity, and fifty-one from the provincial towns of England. After long and serious consideration, the well-known plan of Mr. Paxton was adopted, and the building was properly entitled The Crystal Palace.

The actual location of the Crystal Palace was not settled until late in 1849, when permission was secured for the use of Hyde Park, and the design, presented by Sir Joseph Paxton, was adopted. Sir Joseph being a landscape gardener, his ideas were quite in the line of his profession, for the form and shape of the Crystal Palace is based upon that of the gigantic leaf of the Victoria Regia, or African water lily. The contract for this building was made with Fox & Henderson, who bound themselves to complete the building—1,851 feet long, to correspond with the year, and 450 feet broad—in four months, using 900,000 square feet of glass, weighing more

than 400 tons; 3,300 iron columns, varying from 15 to 20 feet in length, with 34 miles of guttering pipe joining all the columns together underground; 2,225 girders; 205 miles of sash bar; flooring for an area of 33,000,000 cubic feet, besides enormous quantities of wooden walling, louvre work and partition. To indicate the rapidity of construction, it may be stated that 18,392 pieces of glass were fixed in the roof in one week by eighty men, and 108 pieces, or 367 feet, 6 inches, of glazing being accomplished by one of the glaziers in a single day, the total cost being estimated in round figures at $965,000. Prince Albert, the father of this enterprise, at a grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, delivered an address, from which we extract the following remarks, fully as applicable to the present time, as when these noble sentiments were uttered:

I conceive it to be the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lives, and, as far as in him lies, to add his humble mite of individual exertion, to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained. Nobody, however, who has paid any attention to the particular features of our present era, will doubt for a moment that we are living at a period of most wonderful transition, which tends rapidly to accomplish that great end—to which, indeed, all history points—the realization of the unity of mankind; not a unity which breaks down the limits and levels the peculiar characteristics of the different nations of the earth, but rather a unity, the results and product of these very national varieties and antagonistic qualities. The distances which separated the different nations and parts of the globe are gradually vanishing before the achievements of modern invention, and we can traverse them with incredible speed; the languages of all nations are known, and their acquirement placed within the reach of everybody; thought is communicated with the rapidity and even by the power of lightning. On the other hand, the great principle of the division of labor, which may be called the moving power of civilization, is being extended to all branches of science, industry and art. Whilst formerly the greatest mental energies strove at universal knowledge, and that knowledge was confined to few, now they are directed to specialties, and in these again even to the minutest points. Moreover, the knowledge now acquired becomes the property of the community at large. Whilst formerly discovery was wrapt in secrecy, it results from the publicity of the present day, that no sooner is a discovery or invention made, than it is already improved upon and surpassed by competing efforts. The products of all quarters of the globe are placed at our disposal, and we have to devise which is the best and cheapest for our purposes, and the powers of production are contrasted to the stimulus of competition and capital. Thus man is approaching a more complete fulfillment of that great and sacred mission which he has to perform in this world. His reason being created after the image of God, he has to use it to discover the laws by which the Almighty governs his creation, and by making these laws his standard of action, to conquer nature to his use—himself a divine instrument. Science discovers these laws of power, motion, and transformation; industry applies them to the raw matter which the earth yields us in abundance, but which becomes valuable only by knowledge; art teaches us the immutable laws of beauty and symmetry, and gives to our productions forms in accordance with them. The exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true text and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this great task, and a new starting point, from which all nations will be able to direct their future exertions. I confidently hope the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce on the spectator will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which he has bestowed upon us already here below; and the second, the conviction that they can only be realized in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render to each other; therefore, only by peace, love and ready assistance, not only between individuals, but between the nations of the earth. This being my conviction, I must be highly gratified to see here assembled the magistrates of all important towns of this realm, sinking all their local, and possibly political differences—the representatives of the different political opinions of this country, and the representatives of the different foreign nations—to-day representing only one interest.

When we bear in mind that to Prince Albert is due that influence which secured the inaction of Great Britain in our national conflict, we can more fully appreciate the wise and carefully thought out views of this far-seeing mind.

PRINCE ALBERT, 1851.

LABOR.

The work connected with the construction of the Crystal Palace proceeded rapidly, and it is estimated that not fewer than *ten thousand* persons were engaged in one way or other in the service of the exhibition. One week, 2,260 workmen were actually engaged in and about the building itself; and it was in keeping with all the rest of the business details, that the system of payment was so admirably arranged with regard to exactitude and celerity, that out of this number 2,000 received their wages at the close of the day, in one hour, without confusion, noise or mistake of any kind.

A press writer in 1851, in relation to foreign exhibitors, refers to the United States as follows:

> Of foreign lands America comes last. Follow the course of her rivers, examine her seaboard, track her footsteps across the prairies and Rocky mountains—follow her into the far west, amidst falling forests and flying Indians—cross her immense lakes, whirl with her through swamps and surroundings, or pause amid her rising and river cities, and ask what variety of manufacture exists which the enterprise, and toil, and acuteness of the United States cannot supply, with little to fear from the result of universal competition.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As is well known, the Crystal Palace Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May by the Queen in person, Prince Albert in an address explaining the objects and purposes of the undertaking. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston, and the Marquis of Anglesea were present. The ceremonial was one it may be said without precedent or rival. "The homage paid by the sovereign of the widest empire in the world to the industry and genius of both hemispheres, will not fill a page in history as a mean and unsubstantial pageant. While the race of man exists, this solemn and magnificent occasion will not readily fade away from his memory like the baseless fabrics of a dream; it commences an era in which the sons of toil shall receive honor and reward; and, in accordance with the spirit of the day, it stimulates the energies of men to conquer "fresh domains" and discover new faculties of nature and her products, for the well-being and use of his fellow-creatures. Of itself as a passing display of state pomp and power, we cannot speak too highly; for even oriental gorgeousness fades in comparison with the glories of the unequaled temple which enshrines the exhibition of all nations at Hyde Park."

A PROFITABLE UNDERTAKING.

It must be borne in mind that with the Crystal Palace Exhibition everything had to be learned, and yet so admirable was its management that there is little change to be made after nearly a half century of experience.

The expenses connected with the World's Fair 1851 are estimated as follows, approximating in our currency:

Personal services, including staff, executive committee, jurors, and professional assistance	£ 71,965 or	$360,000
Police	19,648 or	100,000
Office expenses, such as rent, furniture, stationery, printing, postage, advertising	8,869 or	45,000
General maintenance, including coal, lighting, water, implements and tools, repairs, accidents	4,878 or	25,000
Jury department, medals, photographs	6,717 or	35,000
Law Expenses	10,508 or	52,000
	£122,795 or	$617,000

Its managers secured a *profitable return* to those who had placed confidence in their estimates and promises, and that has not been accomplished since, the surplus left being $930,000. Messrs. Spicer and Clowes paid £3,200 or $16,000 for the privilege of printing the catalogue. They sold 285,000 of the shilling catalogue. In the matter of refreshments, wine, spirits, beer, or intoxicating drinks were expressly forbidden, and yet the refreshment concession was sold for $27,500. As no cooking was allowed in the building, dinners were limited to cold meat and steamed potatoes. Some idea of the amount of food consumed may be formed by the following statistics: Of lemonade, soda water and ginger ale, 1,000,000 bottles; cakes and buns, 1,250,000; potatoes, 36 tons; pickles, 1,000 gallons; ham, 33 tons; ice, 363 tons; milk and cream, 65,000 quarts; coffee, 15,000 pounds; tea, 1,000 pounds; chocolate, 5,000 pounds; bread, 1,100,000 loaves. The estimated total amount expended for refreshments, $375,000.

Several temporary eating houses were erected in the immediate vicinity with accommodations for thousands.

ADMISSION CHARGES IN 1851.

After much debate and consultation, a price of one shilling (twenty-five cents) was fixed for admission for four days in the week, on Fridays two shillings and sixpence (seventy-five cents), and on Saturdays five shillings ($1.25); season ticket for gentleman, 3 guineas ($15.75); season ticket for lady, 2 guineas ($10.50). No change was made at any of the entrances, but exchange offices were arranged in the vicinity. Of the money received at the gates, which were opened at 10 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m., £275,000 ($1,375,000) was in silver and £81,000 ($405,000) in gold. There was about £500 of bad money taken, all silver counterfeits. This cash was attended to by eighteen collectors, assisted on special occasions by six aids. An estimate made at the time in 1851, fixed the increased income to the city of London at £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) for the six months only in which the exhibition was kept open, and without reference to the many permanent advantages which accrued at a later period.

There was really very little interest taken by this country in the Great Exhibition, the total number of visitors to England from the United States being only 5,048, and yet considering the small number of exhibits (499), we secured a larger proportion of awards than any other nation. The number of jurors was 318, of whom the British claimed 161 and the foreign nations 157; of this last class the United States had 24. Special attention was attracted to our coaches, wagons, buggies and trotting sulkies, which at that time were almost unknown in Europe. Chickering's and Meyer's pianos were noticed, and due credit given to the cotton and woolen goods from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. McCormick's reaper carried off the gold medal at this great exhibition. The sight of Powers' Greek Slave in marble was a surprise to the English critics. Joiners' tools, axes and shovels were mentioned by the jury as deserving medals. India rubber goods were for the first time on exhibition, and the yacht America and Francis' life boat were objects of special interest.

THE UNITED STATES AS EXHIBITORS IN 1851.

The total number of exhibitors was 13,937, of whom Great Britain contributed 6,861, the British Colonies 520, and the rest of the world 6,556. Persia furnished

QUEEN VICTORIA, 1851.

12, China 30, Greece 36, and Denmark 39, a small show in comparison with their exhibits in all subsequent exhibitions. The estimated value of the contents was equal to $9,000,000, exclusive of the priceless value of the Koh-i-noor diamond.

The United States was represented by a commissioner, Edward Riddle, Esq., of Boston; secretaries, Messrs. Dodge and Morey; clerks, Messrs. Brewster and Walker, and three assistants.

The National Institute, in conformity with tne wish of the government, appointed a central committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States; Col. Peter Force, Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, U. S. Senate; Hon. Levi Woodbury, Supreme Court; Commodore Lewis Warrington, U. S. N.; Prof. Joseph Henry, Vice-President Smithsonian Institute; Prof. Walter R. Johnson, Prof. Alexander D. Bache, Commander Charles Wilkes, Hon. W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington; Hon. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate; Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, Chas. F. Stansbury, Esq.; Col. J. J. Clark, Gen. Jas. G. Totten, Thos. Ewbank, Ex-Commissioner of Patents; William Early, Esq.; Dr. Leonard D. Gale, J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Census; Ezra C. Seaman, Esq.; Abbott Lawrence, U. S. Minister to London.

AWARDS.

After giving the subject careful consideration, the committee decided to award a council medal ranking with a diploma of honor, the prize medal and a certificate of honorable mention distributed as follows: Council medals, 171; prize medals, 2,954; and honorable mentions, 2,123. In the United States there was given the highest award, council medal to Gail Borden, Jr., for meat biscuit; D. Dick, engineers' tools and presses; C. H. McCormick, reaping machine; Wm. Bond & Son, invention of a new mode of observing astronomical phenomena; C. Goodyear, rubber goods. Total number of awards to the United States, 5 council medals, 102 prize medals, and 53 honorable mentions.

It was while attending this exhibition that several citizens of the United States decided to present the subject of an international exhibition in New York for public consideration.

A most interesting feature connected with the exhibition of 1851 was the arrangements made for the admission of schools and the inmates of charitable institutions, 493 schools with 35,540 scholars availing themselves of this opportunity. Through the influence of the Duke of Wellington, leave of absence was secured for a large number of regiments, so that both officers and privates could spend at least a day in the Crystal Palace.

The police arrangements were very satisfactory, there being only twenty-three cases of arrest, twelve for picking pockets and eleven for theft. A few policemen were secured from other countries, and also a band of interpreters, at the expense of the commission. No smoking or matches allowed in the building, a well-drilled fire brigade always on guard, and plenty of water, with sixty feet pressure. There were 1,454 omnibuses and 3,429 cabs available in London during the World's Fair 1851.

A series of lectures and essays by eminent scientific men were published during the world's fair, and they had a large circulation, doing much to improve the mind and taste of the public.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification was based upon the most simple plan possible, all exhibits being divided into four great sections, raw material and produce, machinery, manufactures and fine arts.

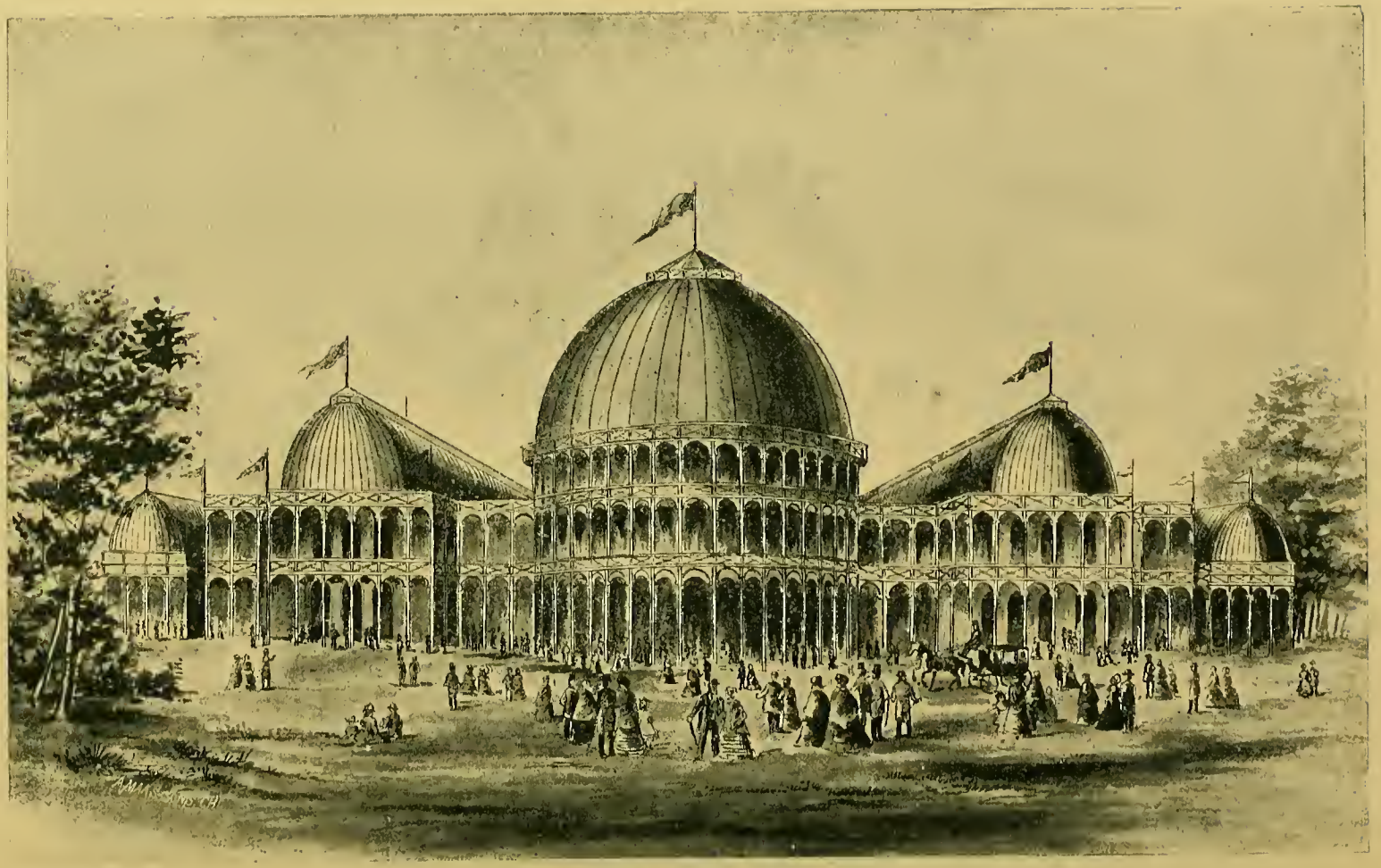
THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

From its first inception the Queen took a warm personal interest in the success of the Crystal Palace. She not only opened it in person, but made several visits with her family. Her portrait presented herewith is a faithful likeness, as well as that of Prince Albert, representing them both as they appeared in 1851. For the first and only time in the history of exhibitions the world's fair in London proved to be a financial success, there being in hand, after paying all expenses, not less than $750,000. There were over 17,000 exhibitors, of which about one-third were foreigners. It was at this exhibition that the wonderful diamond known as the Koh-i-noor was for the first time shown to the public.

PRINCE ALBERT.

There can be no question but that the success of this great world's fair is largely due to the support of Prince Albert, whose character is shown in these words delivered at the award of prizes:

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, foreign and local commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts, and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event that produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessings he has vouchsafed to our labors, let us all earnestly pray that Divine Providence, which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions conceived by human intellect, and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that the interchange of knowledge resulting from the meetings of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus by throwing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good will among the various races of mankind.



WORLD'S FAIR, DUBLIN, 1853.

CHAPTER II.

DUBLIN WORLD'S FAIR, 1853—NEW YORK, 1853—PARIS, 1855.

The next attempt at an international exhibition was made in Dublin, but it was in no sense of the word a success. It was undertaken at the cost of a private citizen, who advanced $400,000 for expenses. The building was only 425 feet long, 100 feet wide, 105 feet high, and with its annexes cost $240,000. We give herewith a view of this building, which had little to distinguish it in an architectural point.

It was opened by the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as the representative of Her Majesty, on May 12th, 1853, and remained open until October 29th. Advantage was taken of the fact that there were no paintings on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1851, to secure a most remarkable collection for Dublin in 1853, valued at $1,000,000, and it was without question the finest collection ever brought together for public exhibition up to that time. While the world's fair in Dublin was very largely attended, it was not a financial success. The number of visitors was estimated at 1,150,000, but there was not sufficient income to meet the expenses.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, 1853.

It must be borne in mind that the government of the United States has never assumed the expense of an international exposition. The New York world's fair, like the one in Philadelphia in 1876, was the outcome of local and individual enterprise. The treasury department made the building a bonded warehouse, and goods for exhibition were duty free. The lease of the ground corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue was secured on January 1st, 1852, and the following March a state charter was granted, in spite of much local opposition on the ground that it was "hostile to American industry." The charter of incorporation was entitled for the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industries of all Nations," with a capital of $200,000.

The city government required that the building erected should be composed of iron, glass and wood, and that the entrance fee should not exceed fifty cents. The board of directors was composed of some of the best citizens of New York, as follows: Mortimer Livingston, Alfred Bell, August Belmont, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., George Schuyler, Albert J. Anderson, Henry R. Dunham, W. C. Wardell, Jacob A. Westervelt, James A. Hamilton, Samuel Nicholson, Philip Burrowes, Johnston Livingstone, Charles W. Porter, Theodore Sedgwick, William W. Stone, William Whetten, John Dunham, William Kent, Watts Sherman, J. W. Edmunds, Jef Roosvelt; Theodore Sedgwick being elected president and William Whetten secretary.

For the purpose of raising a fund for the necessary expenses, subscription to stock were solicited through the agency of the well-known banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Proposals for architectural plans were published, and Sir Joseph Paxton, the architect of the London Crystal Palace, was one of the competing architects. The design selected, of which we give a plate herewith, was prepared by Messrs. Carstensen and Gildermeister. Work was only commenced the latter part of August, 1852, and on the 30th of October the governor of New York, with other dignitaries, witnessed the erection of the first column in the building, which was placed with appropriate ceremonies. This building was two stories high, the first being in the form of an octagon and the second that of a Greek cross. In the center was a dome 148 feet high. The four corners were octagon shaped and each front had two towers seventy feet high, supporting tall flagstaffs. The construction of iron girders, columns, etc., was on the same plan with that of the Crystal Palace in London, but the plan of the dome was original with the American architects.

The main building covered 170,000 square feet, and the annex 93,000 square feet. This latter building was composed of two stories, and was 21 feet broad and 450 feet long, lighted from above, the sides being closed. It was arranged for a gallery of paintings, and was connected with the main building by two one-story wings used as refreshment rooms. The ceilings of this building were of glass, sustained by iron pillars, there being 45,000 square feet each way, being sixteen by thirty-eight. The general style of architecture was Moorish, the decorations being Byzantine and the ceilings painted in red, white, blue and cream color, producing a very pleasing effect. There were three entrances 147 feet wide. The central aisle was 41 and the side aisles 54 feet in width. The dome was 100 feet across.

FORMAL OPENING.

The New York world's fair was formally opened on July 14th, 1853, but it was far from being ready. President Pierce, Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war; Salmon P. Chase, Gen. Winfield Scott, Caleb Cushing, attorney general; Commodores Stewart and Boorman, Horatio Seymour, governor of New York; George E. Post, governor of New Jersey; Howell Cobb, governor of Georgia; Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Wainwright, Judges Betts, Edmunds, Oakley, Roosevelt and others; Lord and Lady Ellesmere and daughters, Col. Almonte, Mexican minister; M. de Sartiges, French minister; Senor de Osma, Peruvian minister, and Mayor Westervelt were among the distinguished persons present on this occasion. The classification of articles adopted here was the same as at the London world's fair 1851, viz.: raw materials, machinery, manufactures and fine arts, a simple method of grouping very satisfactory to the public. It is a matter worthy of consideration whether the extreme of classification lately resorted to in public exhibitions is of real service to a large majority of the visitors and exhibitors. Prof. W. P. Blake, New Haven, Conn., prepared the mining exhibit.

There were 4,100 exhibitors, more than one-half of whom were foreigners. The financial results were: Cost of building and other expenses, $640,000; total receipts, including admissions, concessions, sale of catalogues, etc., $340,000, leaving a loss of $300,000, which fell upon the stockholders.

It may possibly be remembered that Horace Greeley, a director in the New York world's fair, was arrested while in Paris and locked up in Clichy prison, at

WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK, 1853.

the suit of a French exhibitor whose property had been damaged. One of the best letters ever written by Mr. Greeley was from his cell in Clichy prison.

WORLD'S FAIR PARIS 1855.

This exhibition possessed one feature of great interest, which has been made quite prominent ever since in connection with world's fairs. That was the department of fine arts. Louis Napoleon, emperor of the French, assisted by Prince Napoleon, president of the exhibition, did all in their power by awards of decorations and medals to place France in the front rank.

BUILDINGS.

The Palace of Industry, which formed the main building for the world's fair, still remains on the main avenue of the Champs Elysees, where it is made use of for many purposes connected with annual and other exhibitions. It is rectangular in shape, solidly constructed, and intended to be permanent. In it were exhibited the twenty industrial classes principally.

Another building, called an Annex, some 4,000 feet long, was devoted specially to machinery. The third building, or Palace of Fine Arts, was located at quite a distance from the two others. Between the Palace of Industry and the Annex was a circular building known as the Rotunda, in which were displayed the crown jewels of France, valuable carpets, tapestries, etc. Outside and surrounding this Rotunda was a considerable space, partly covered and partly uncovered, in which carriages and vehicles of all kinds, as well as agricultural machinery, were on exhibition.

Thus the World's Fair Paris 1855 was held in three buildings, the Palace of Industry, Palace of Fine Arts and Machinery Hall. Although the preparation and erection of these buildings was set on foot and mainly carried out with the capital of a commercial company organized in Paris, yet it was the French government that really had the sole management of the exhibition, taking all risk in the enterprise, and guaranteeing to the company a certain percentage of profit on their outlay. The emperor accordingly appointed imperial commissioners, with Prince Napoleon at their head, for the management of the exhibition.

The total space occupied in these buildings by exhibitors, including passages, offices and all else used by the public, was about 1,866,000 square feet. A view of the principal entrance to this world's fair is given herewith.

EXHIBITORS.

The total number of exhibitors was 23,954, divided as follows: French empire, 11,986; foreign states, 11,968. This closeness of the two numbers must be recognized as very curious. The United States was only represented by 144 exhibitors, thirteen of these being in the department of fine arts. Fifty-three foreign states and twenty-two foreign colonies were represented in this exhibition without including France, the three provinces of Algeria, and eight French colonies.

The classification of exhibits was arranged in eight groups and thirty-one classes. The total number of jurors was 398—208 being assigned to France and 190 to foreign countries.

AWARDS.

The system of awards was as follows:

1. Gold medal—Grand medal of honor.
2. Gold medal—Medal of honor.
3. Silver medal—First class.
4. Bronze medal—Second class.
5. Honorable mention.

There were 112 grand medals of honor, 252 medals of honor, 2,300 first class medals, 3,900 second class medals, 4,000 honorable mention. Of the above, a grand medal of honor was awarded to C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, United States. In fine arts there were forty artists personally decorated by the emperor, and in addition there were awarded 16 medals of honor, 67 first class medals, 87 second class medals, 77 third class medals, 222 honorable mention. Messrs. Healy, Rossiter and May, American artists, were noticed favorably, Mr. Healy receiving a second class medal and Messrs. May and Rossiter each a third class medal.

VISITORS.

The World's Fair Paris 1855 was kept open exactly 200 days, Sundays included. The admission was by season tickets and cash paid at entrances. Season tickets for the entire exhibition cost $20. The general admission on most days was one franc, or twenty cents, but on Friday, a reserved day, $1, and on Sundays eight cents only, it being the only day when the working classes, laborers, etc., could take advantage of this wonderful opportunity for recreation and study. All soldiers, military pensioners and pupils from military schools, were admitted free upon certain hours and days in each week.

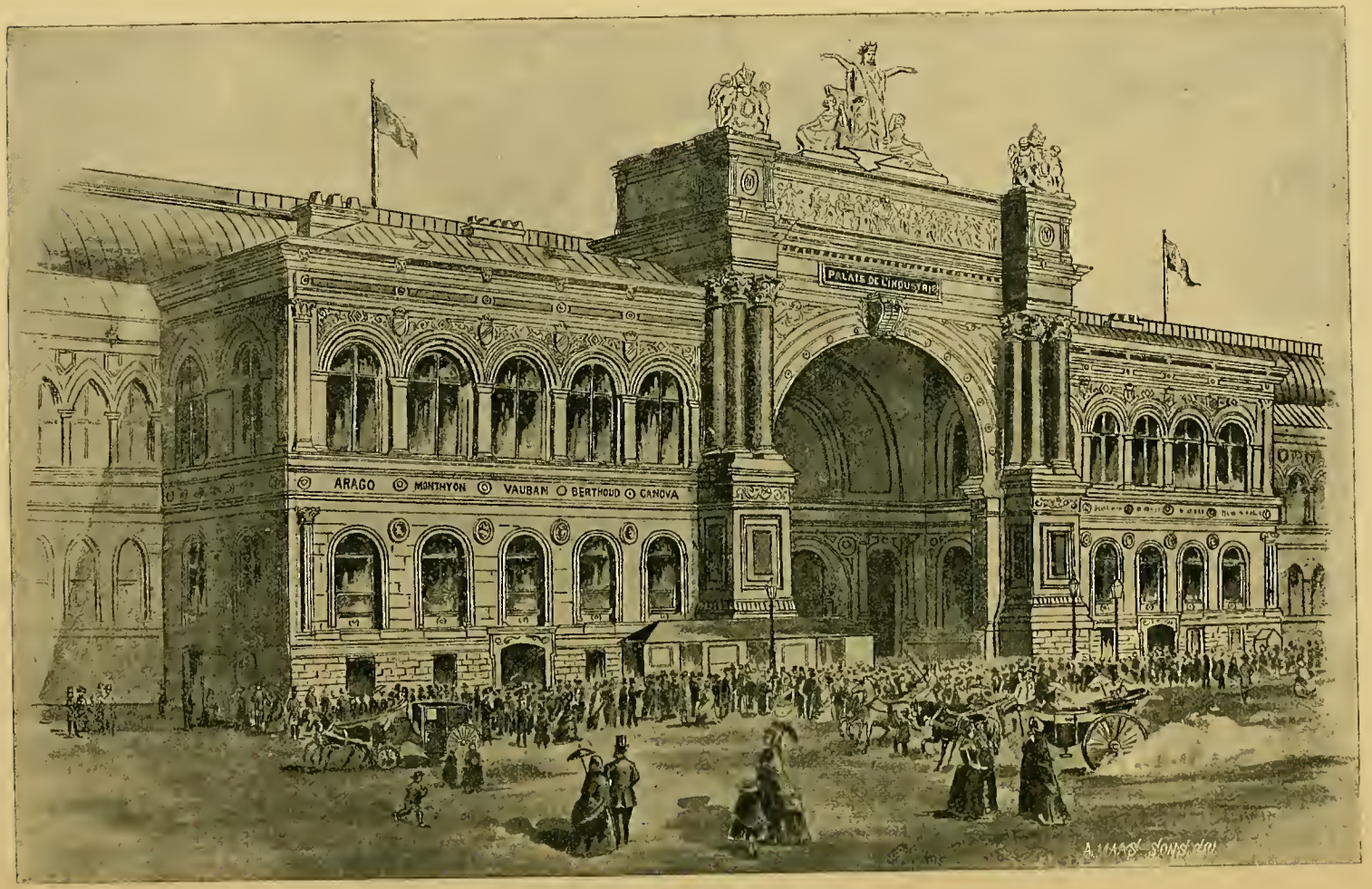
The total number of visitors was 5,162,330. Those holding season tickets entered 97,800 times; those who paid $1 or five francs, were in number 33,926; the total number at twenty cents was 2,103,535; and those at eight cents, 2,196,795.

On the day of the opening ceremony and when the queen of England visited the exhibition, only season tickets were allowed. The largest number on any one day was on Sunday, Sept. 9, 1855, when there were 123,017 persons. It is estimated that during the world's fair Paris was visited by 160,000 foreigners and 350,000 French people from the various departments.

COST AND INCOME.

The total cost of this exhibition may be put down in round numbers at $2,257,000—or, adding cost of Palace of Industry, paid for by the French government, nearly $5,000,000. The total receipts reached the sum of 3,202,405 francs, or $644,100. While the financial results of this world's fair indicate a very serious loss, yet it is believed that in this instance, as in all other international exhibitions, that there was a very large financial advantage to the city of Paris. Allowing that the half million of visitors only averaged $20 each, certainly not an unreasonable estimate, we have at once the gross sum of $10,000,000 as probably left in Paris in 1855.

There was very considerable interest shown by Great Britain in the Paris World's Fair 1855. The British government at once appropriated $250,000 for the expenses of the national exhibit, and local committees were formed in all the



WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1855.

principal cities and towns for the purpose of selecting the very best specimens of each class of manufactures. It was by this careful system of organization that the superiority of British manufactures was so often brought to the front. The result was, that the British section of the Paris World's Fair of 1855 was a more complete representation of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom than the London World's Fair of 1851.

The total number of packages was 6,420, the weight a little over 1,300 tons. Only about half of these amounts, both in value and weight, were returned to England; the balance were sold. Forty thousand British subjects visited Paris during this World's Fair, of whom 2,768 were workmen sent over free of expense. The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal crossed the British Channel and visited the exhibition.

Much credit is due to M. Le Play, commissioner general, for the admirable manner in which all departments of this exhibition were managed. Mr. Cole, the able manager of the British section, makes these remarks in his report at the close of the World's Fair Paris 1855.

The utility of the London and Paris universal exhibitions in teaching nations the comparative strength and weakness of their respective industries, and showing their mutual means for supplying each other's wants; in dissipating the prejudices of ignorance, and awakening desires for improvement, has been so manifest and generally admitted, that, notwithstanding the cost and trouble of them, and the great interruption they cause to ordinary trade, it is probable these exhibitions will extend and become periodical at least in some of the principal cities of Europe. The ultimate purpose of all industrial exhibitions is commercial. It is true that various motives, besides those of direct trade, induce some few exhibitors to display their productions, but the bulk of exhibitors will be always attracted by the hopes of extending commerce. It may be laid down as an axiom, that the chief and direct advantages of an exhibition are derived by the country which holds it. It cannot be doubted that England with its exhibition of 1851 and France with its exhibition of 1855, respectively derived a much greater proportionate benefit than any of their foreign contributors. London reaped a rich harvest from visitors to the metropolis, of which at least 70,000 were foreigners.

It is estimated by M. Pietri, chief of police, that not less than 350,000 visitors came to the World's Fair Paris 1855, of which number there were 160,000 foreigners, of whom 40,000 were British subjects, and that at least $30,000,000 were expended in the city of Paris.

From the World's Fair Paris 1855 to the World's Fair London 1862 there were several local exhibitions of considerable importance, all being the result of the impetus given in the start by Prince Albert.

In 1854, Victoria held its first exhibition at Melbourne, in a palace of glass, erected on the site of the present mint. There were also interesting local industrial celebrations at Brussels in 1856; Lausanne in 1857, with 2,050 exhibitors; Turin in 1858, and Hanover in 1859; but we should pay special attention to the unequaled Fine Art Exhibition at Manchester in 1857.

This may well be entitled a World's Fair of Art, for never before has such a mass of artistic wealth, both of old masters and the modern school, been congregated together; art, indeed, was everywhere prominent, even in the arrangement of the great hall with its statues and groups of armour separated and arranged in little islands of greenery. Heirlooms were contributed from all parts of the kingdom; the Royal Academy sent its diploma pictures, and there was arranged for the first time on public view the plan of a British portrait gallery, comprising the noted personages of Great Britain, commencing with Henry IV. and coming down

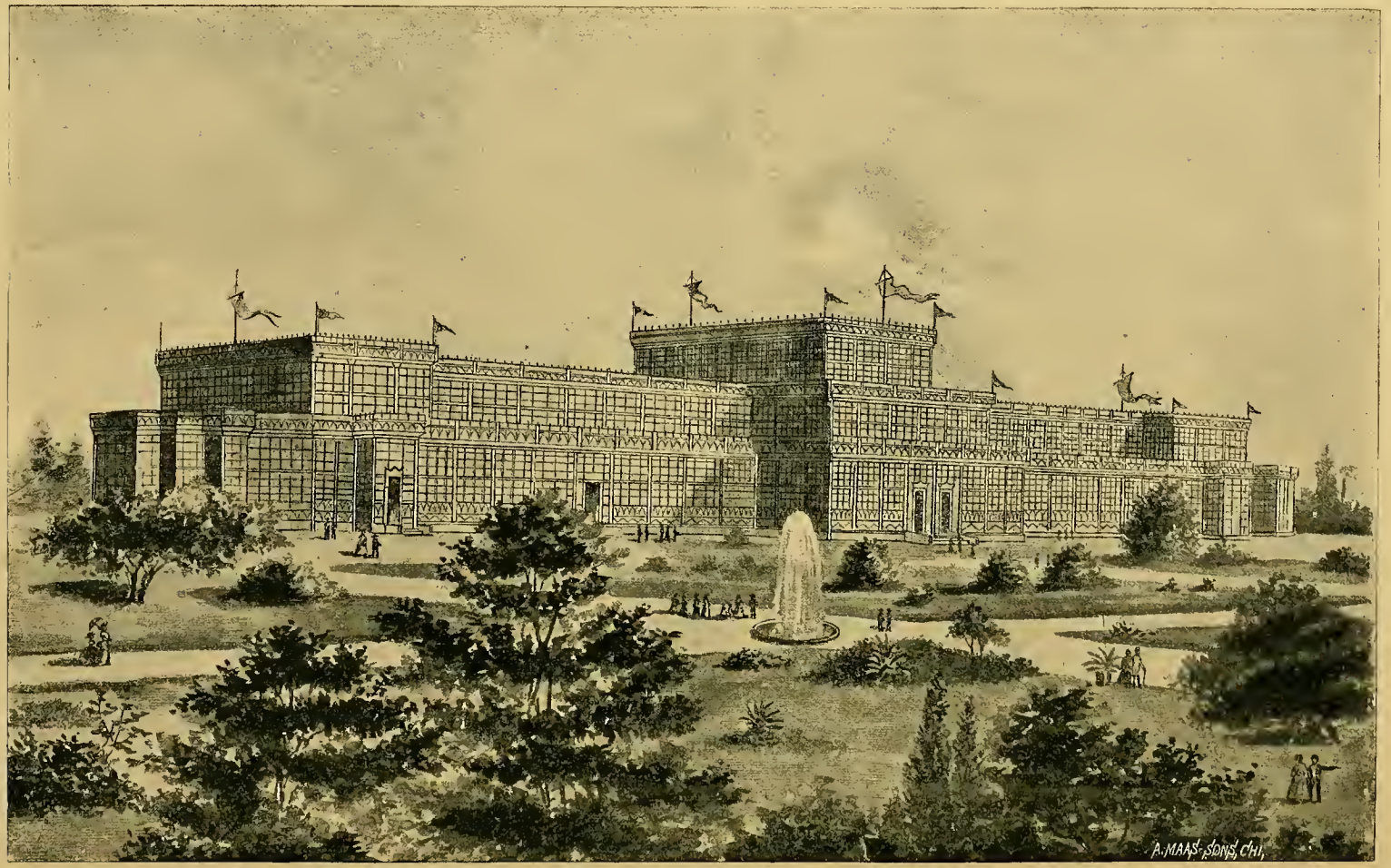
to the present time, comprising the works of Holbein, Van Dyke, Zucchero, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Not only artistically, but financially it was a success, and Manchester may well be proud of the record of no less than 1,336,715 visitors, and receipts nearly $420,000.

In 1859 Greece had her first exhibition at Athens, with 974 exhibitors. In 1861 there were national art exhibitions in Dublin, Edinburgh and Florence.

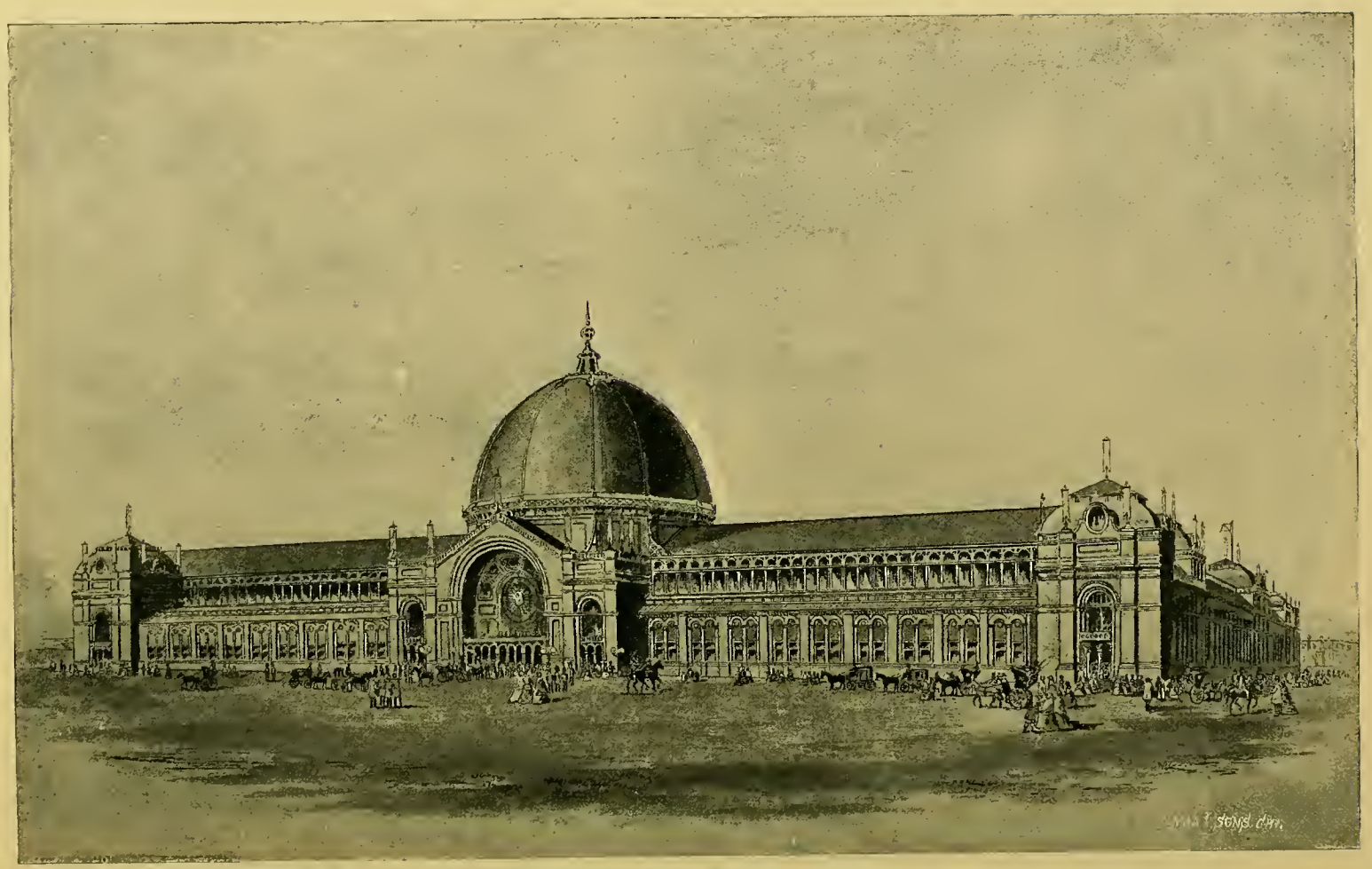
WORLD'S FAIR MUNICH 1854.

This exhibition was only open three months, owing to the approach of cholera. The building, of which we give an illustration, was built of iron and glass, 800 feet long, 260 feet wide, and 87 feet high, and cost $450,000. It recalls in many respects the Crystal Palace of 1851, the main difference between them being the substitution of a square towered transept for the well-known circular roof. This building was designed by Herr Wit, and still remains as a permanent building.

The number of exhibitors was estimated at over 7,000, and the value of exhibits $7,500,000.



WORLD'S FAIR, MUNICH, 1854.



WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862.

CHAPTER III.

WORLD'S FAIR LONDON 1862.

It was fully intended and arranged to have a deccenial exhibition in London 1861, ten years after the first world's fair, but the great national loss in the death of Prince Albert occasioned its postponement to 1862. The main buildings of the World's Fair 1862 covered about seventeen acres of ground, exclusive of the two annexes on the east and west of the Horticultural Gardens, which may be estimated at seven acres, making the total area twenty-four acres. In shape, the ground was nearly rectangular, measuring about 1,200 feet from east to west and 560 feet from north to south. There were three grand entrances, on three principal streets. The buildings were designed by Captain Fowke, royal engineer, assistant and engineer to the government department of science and art. The contractors for erecting it were Mr. Weld and Messrs. Lucas Brothers.

The total area of covered space amounted to 1,291,800 square feet, of which 147,700 square feet were taken up by refreshment rooms, offices, entrances and staircases, leaving 1,144,100 square feet available for exhibition purposes. The total area roofed in was 988,000 square feet. In dividing this space, the royal commissioners adopted the rule of giving one-half the total space to foreign nations and retaining one-half for itself.

As a matter of record, it is thought advisable to give the amount of space occupied by each country at the London World's Fair 1862:

FLOOR SPACE.

	Square Feet.
Great Britain and Colonies	229,759
France and Colonies	54,481
Germany	38,691
United States	3,242
Africa	158
South America	1,468
Austria	15,494
Belgium	12,473
China	534
Denmark	2,163
Egypt	746
Greece	242
Holland	2,912
Hayti	146
Italy	7,905
Japan	300
Siberia	95
Madagascar	34

Portugal	1,772
Rome	1,334
Russia	4,648
Spain	2,563
Sweden and Norway	4,556
Switzerland	4,029
Turkey	1,374
Total floor space	391,146

WALL SPACE.

	Square Feet.
Great Britain and Colonies	146,229
France and Colonies	9,222
Belgium	13,176
Austria	13,195
Germany	25 425
Turkey and Egypt	6,568
Denmark	5,059
Holland and Colonies	4,281
Norway and Sweden	3,061
Portugal	1,955
Russia	5,871
Spain	2,726
Switzerland	3,085
Other countries	44,707
Total wall space	284,670

In the department of fine arts the space was divided as follows:

	Wall Space.	Floor Space.
Great Britain and Colonies	34,773	3,728
Austria	5,179	210
Belgium	4,565	776
Brazil	60	....
Denmark	1,887	7
France	11,246	1,761
Germany	8,077	751
Greece	209	142
Holland	2,848	....
Italy	4,741	859
Norway and Sweden	2,873	142
Rome	1,132	1,267
Russia	1,333	30
Spain	1,743	....
Switzerland	1,972	....
Turkey	83	....
United States	404	56
	83,126	9,729

EXHIBITORS, ETC.

The total number of exhibitors at the World's Fair of London 1862 was 28,653, including 2,305 artists, whose works were exhibited in the four classes of the fine arts department. As can easily be understood, the position of our country at that time was not such as could admit of much thought for exhibits, nevertheless with the small number sent in for competition, the United States received fifty-six medals and twenty-nine diplomas for articles on exhibition.

The total cost of the buildings may be stated at $1,605,000, and the total cost of the World's Fair 1862, including all expenses, $2,300,000. This exhibition was opened on May 1, 1862, and closed November 15, there being 121 days during which the public were admitted. The exhibition was opened by the Duke of Cambridge, 30,000 people being present, with a choir of 2,000 voices and an orchestra of 400 musicians. A notable feature of the occasion was the Japanese embassy in full court costume.

The arrangements for admittance were confined to season tickets and payments at the doors. On the day of opening only ticket holders were admitted. On the two next days the charge for admission was £1 or $5; from May 5th to 17th inclusive, 5 shillings or $1.25; after that date the prices varied on certain days in the week 1 shilling or 25 cents, to 5 shillings or $1.25; but the result shows very clearly that a uniform moderate price of admission produces the largest returns. The ordinary season tickets were fixed at 3 guineas or $15.00.

The total receipts of tickets and cash were as follows:

Two days at 20 shillings or $5.00	$ 2,530
One day at 10 shillings or $2.50	5,250
Sixteen days at 5 shillings or $1.25	89,105
Sixty-three days at 2 shillings 6 pence or 62 cents	480,330
Sixty-eight days at 1 shilling or 25 cents	1,065,000
Approximating in our money	$1,644,260

The total receipts, including tickets, payments at doors, concessions for catalogue, refreshments, photographs, retiring rooms, umbrella stands, etc., amounted in round numbers to $1,298,150, the average returns on the shilling days being double that of the high-price days.

VISITORS.

The total number of visitors amounted to nearly six millions and a quarter. The daily average attendance was 36,328, and the largest number on any one day was 67,891. There were issued to exhibitors 257,246 free passes; this includes all of the officers, attendants and staff of the exhibition. The average daily attendance was as follows: On Mondays, 44,307; Tuesdays, 45,936; Wednesdays, 43,988; Thursdays, 44,806; Fridays, 22,138; Saturdays, 19,594.

The total number of jurors and associate jurors appointed by the exhibiting countries was 620, of which there were 331 British and Colonial, and 239 foreign. The United States had five of this number. There were no gradations of medals at the World's Fair 1862, one medal only being awarded by the juries. Certificates of honorable mention were also awarded. There were in all 8,141 medals and 5,282 certificates. The total number of jury awards was 13,423, or nearly one award for every two exhibitors. The United States was represented by 128 exhibitors, and received fifty-eight medals and thirty-one honorable mentions.

This exhibition, managed upon former experience, possessed many advantages. A post-office was established, through which passed the first three months 211,500 letters, also a money-order office and a bank.

Special arrangements were made to guard against fire, water being laid on at a high pressure in every part of the buildings, which were insured for 2,250,000.

A special division of police was detailed by Sir Richard Mayne, consisting of 400 men, four inspectors, forty sergeants, and one general superintendent.

A reading-room and telegraph office were established.

CATALOGUES.

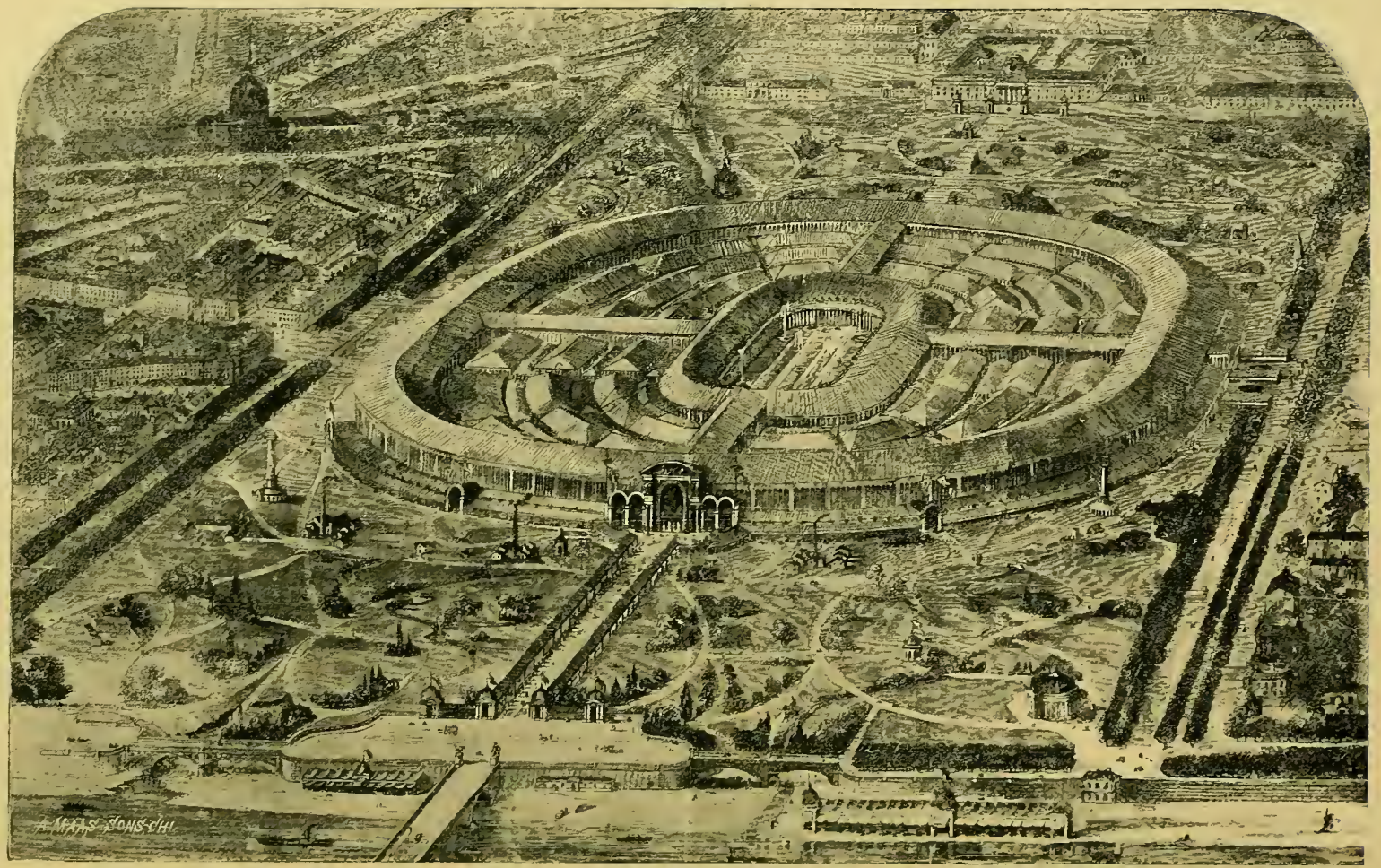
Much attention was given to this important subject in 1862, and at an early period arrangements were effected to publish a large illustrated catalogue in four volumes imperial 800, which is to-day a most creditable specimen of printing, paper and illustration. It was gotten up in a liberal spirit for the advantage of exhibitors, who paid at the rate of $25 per page for all space over and above two lines of description, one well-known manufacturer supplying over thirty pages of illustrations and text. There was also printed a small, compact shilling catalogue, and a separate fine arts catalogue for a shilling.

During the last two months of the erection of the buildings about 30,000 mechanics and 50,000 laborers were employed, giving an average of between 1,300 and 1,400 per day.

There were 9,862 applicants for space, of which a very large number were rejected. The letters received by the board of commissioners amounted to 44,000; letters posted, 84,000, and printed documents of all kinds, 250. For the first time in any exhibition were shown manufacturing processes at work, and they proved one of the most attractive sections of the World's Fair in 1862. The following were successfully introduced: needle machine, medal striking, lithographic printing, type casting, gold chain making, copper-plate printing, a potter's wheel, brick and tile making, type printing, wood carving.

In the matter of refreshments, the commission decided to permit the sale of substantial food, including wines and malt liquors, and allowed a total amount of space amounting to 74,000 square feet.

In the organization, the most careful steps were taken to insure general co-operation in Great Britain. Two hundred and ninety-seven district committees and 450 local committees were appointed, and also special traveling commissioners to perfect organization in all sections of the kingdom.



WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867.

CHAPTER IV.

WORLD'S FAIR PARIS 1867.

At no period in the history of France shall we find any greater record of splendor and display than was exhibited in Paris in 1867. Those Americans who were so fortunate as to have seen the court of France at that time have something to remember. The idea of a world's fair was worthy of an emperor who could bring to Paris as his guests the Czar of Russia, with his two sons, the Sultan of Turkey, the Prince of Wales, the Khedive of Egypt, the King of Prussia with Bismarck, the kings of Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, etc.—a gorgeous scene of entertainment from start to finish.

As is well known, the location selected for the World's Fair Paris 1867 was in the Champs de Mars, convenient to all parts of the city. The form of building was selected by Prince Napoleon, with the view of introducing a new system of classification, the results of which have given cause to debate and argument up to the present time. As will be seen from view of building given herewith, it is of an oval shape, thus facilitating the arrangement of exhibits, both by classes and countries, so that one desiring only to study one product could follow that class steadily through every producing nation until he arrived back at his starting point. On the other hand, should he desire information in reference to a single nation, he would simply confine himself to that section of the elliptic.

This oval building was 1,550 feet long and 1,250 feet wide, covering in all eleven acres, while smaller buildings connected with this main building increased the area to thirty-five acres. In addition was annexed the island of Billancourt, comprising fifty-two acres for agricultural purposes. In the construction of this building, upwards of 370,000 cubic meters of soil had to be removed to make room for foundations, drains, air passages and water pipes. The outer circle was excavated so as to give a succession of vaulted cellars built of stone and concrete and lined with cement. The two interior galleries of the exhibition were built of stone, and the seven others of iron. The roof was formed of corrugated iron and supported by 176 iron pillars, each weighing 24,000 pounds, upon which the arches or ribs were placed. The supply of water for this enormous structure and for the park, its various buildings and fountains, was obtained from the river Seine, and was raised by powerful pumps to a reservoir with a capacity of 4,000 cubic yards of water, which was made water-tight by a lining of concrete.

The balance of the territory comprising the Champs de Mars, in all some seventy acres, was laid out in gardens and fountains, and covered with buildings erected by different nations, such as Turkish mosques, Russian slobodas, Swiss chalets, Tunisian kiosks, Swedish cottages, English light house, Egyptian temples, caravansaries, etc.

This exhibition opened on April 1st and closed on November 3d, being open 117 days, Sundays included. There were 50,226 exhibitors and 10,200,000 entrances of visitors, and the receipts were about equal to $2,103,675. These exhibitors represented thirty different nations, Great Britain occupying 374,656 superficial feet, or about one-ninth of the entire space allotted to exhibitors. The United States was represented by 536 exhibitors, occupying 98,137 square feet. As in 1851 and 1862, it is satisfactory to state that the exhibitors from the United States secured the largest percentage of awards, excepting the awards to France herself. These prizes were as follows:

Grand Prizes	5
Artists' Medal	1
Gold Medals	18
Silver Medals	76
Bronze Medals	98
Honorable Mentions	93
Total awards	291

A new order of recompense was established "for persons, establishments or localities, which, by organization or special institutions, have developed harmony among co-operators, and produced in an eminent degree the material, moral and intellectual well-being of the workmen." Of this order, two came to this country:

I. For the United States Agricultural Society of Vineland, N. J., and in addition an honorable mention.

II. William C. Chapin, Lawrence, Mass., and in addition the grand prize, a gold medal of the value of 1,000 francs and 900 francs in gold.

ARTISTS' MEDAL.

F. E. Church, New York, and 500 francs in gold.

GRAND PRIZES

Were awarded to Cyrus W. Field, transatlantic cable; David E. Hughes, New York, printing telegraph; C. H. McCormick, Chicago, reaping machines. By a decree of the emperor, Mr. McCormick was created Chevalier of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor. Also to the United States Sanitary Commission.

OPINION OF MR. BECKWITH.

Hon. N. M. Beckwith, United States Commissioner General to the World's Fair Paris 1867, in his preface to a general survey of the exposition, remarks as follows:

> The high position conceded by the verdict of the juries to American industrial products is not due in general to graceful design, fertile combinations of pleasing colors, elegant forms, elaborate finish, or any of the artistic qualities which cultivate the taste and refine the feelings by awakening in the mind a higher sense of beauty, but it is owing to their skillful, direct and admirable adaptation to the great wants they are intended to supply, and to the originality and fertility of invention which converts the elements and natural forces to the commonest uses, multiplying results and diminishing toil. The peculiar and valuable qualities of our products will be adapted and reproduced in all parts of Europe, improving the mechanical and industrial arts, and it is reasonable to expect and gratifying to believe that the benefits will be reciprocal, that our products will in time acquire those tasteful and pleasing qualities which command more admiration and find a quicker and better market than the purely useful.

These remarks were uttered twenty years ago, and that *is* our position to-day. It is admitted by the whole world, as seen in the results of later world's fairs, that the progress of the United States in liberal and decorative arts has been unequaled by any other nation, and where we were once dependent upon France, England and Germany, we are now in a position to come successfully in competition with these nations in many branches of the liberal arts, as will doubtless be shown at the World's Fair Chicago 1893.

VISITS OF WORKMEN.

The British government, fully impressed with the value of this exposition as a school of instruction, made arrangements for the transportation and accommoda tion of a large number of workingmen, who were specially selected, and who at a later date made very full and interesting reports on all branches of industry. The estimated expense for trip to Paris and return, with one week's living in Paris, was fixed at £3, or $15. It was at this time that Thomas Cook, the well-known excursionist, established for himself and son that world-wide reputation so well deserved. He carried 20,000 visitors from England to Paris in 1867.

From returns sent in by the principal railways, there was an evident increase of travel from England to France of 135,690 passengers over the previous year.

The most important matter connected with the World's Fair Paris 1867 was the following official action taken at the close of the exhibition, at a meeting composed of the representatives of the most prominent nations:

FUTURE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The undersigned, foreign commissioners, having considered the great importance of continuing international exhibitions, and the necessity of increasing their practical utility to arts sciences and industry, have formed the following opinions on the subject of the management of future international exhibitions, which they record unofficially, before leaving Paris.

I.

That as the usefulness of international exhibitions does not depend on their size, but on their selections and quality, so the tendency to increase the size of each succeeding exhibition should be discouraged.

II.

That it is desirable that future exhibitions should be held in rotation in various capitals.

III.

That the country inviting the exhibition to be held should provide at its own risk a suitable building completely finished in all respects, provided with all conveniences for unloading and loading, and supplied perhaps with sufficient glass cases.

IV.

That before any code of general regulations for the management of exhibitions be promulgated, the commissioners of each nation occupying a given amount of space be assembled to discuss them, each nation having one representative or an equal number of representatives, but that country inviting the exhibition should have a veto on the decisions, and the power of limiting the extent of the exhibition and the number of classes to be shown.

V.

That in order to promote the comparison of objects, the general principle of the arrangement be rather by classes than by nationalities.

VI.

That no objects be removed out of the exhibition for the purposes of sale, and that means be taken to prevent its becoming a fair or bazaar.

VII.

That the number of classes adopted in the present Paris exhibition be greatly increased in future exhibitions.

VIII.

That no prizes of any kind be awarded, but that reports on every class be made and signed by an international jury, which reports should be published during the exhibition, and as soon as possible after the opening.

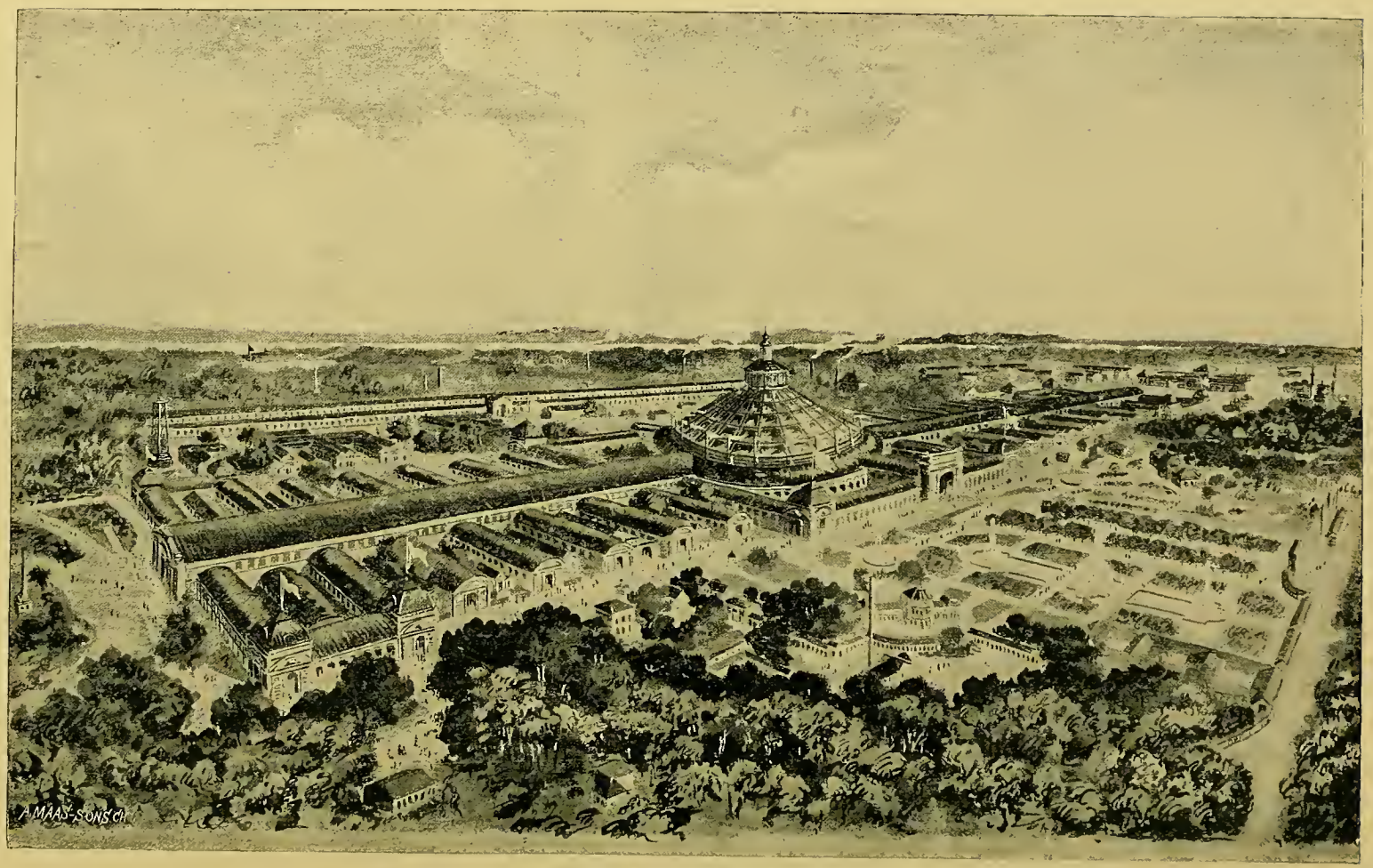
IX.

That each country, in every case in which it has exhibitors, be free to send one reporter for each class.

[Signed] HENRY COLE, *Executive Commissioner for the United Kingdom.*
SCHAEFFER, *Commissioner for Austria.*
HERZOG, *Commissioner for Prussia.*
R. DE THAL, *Commissioner for Russia.*
CHIAVARINA, *Commissaire General d'Italie.*
N. M. BECKWITH, *Commissioner General for the United States.*

The great experience and high standing of all these gentlemen give this opinion great weight, and it has had serious influence in the general management of all subsequent exhibitions.

In 1865 an international exhibition was again held in Dublin, and, like the former one in 1853, owed its existence to the liberality of a private citizen, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness. The building of iron and glass was opened on May 9th by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of some 10,000 spectators, and was closed six months from that date, having been kept open 159 days and fifty-one evenings, the total number of admissions being nearly 1,000,000. As in 1853, this exhibition was specially noted for its collection of magnificent works of art, of which many were secured by the British government.



WORLD'S FAIR, VIENNA, 1873.

CHAPTER V.

WORLD'S FAIR VIENNA 1873.

The first proposition to hold an international exhibition in Vienna, 1873, is said to have originated with the Board of Trade of that city, a very wealthy and influential organization, of which Baron Weitheimer, manufacturer of soaps, was the president. A guarantee fund of 3,000,000 florins ($1,500,000) being raised principally through the Board of Trade, the government was induced to take an active part in the matter, and to announce, May 24, 1870, that an international exhibition would be held in Vienna in 1873, having for its object to represent the present state of modern civilization and the entire sphere of national economy, and to promote its further devolopment and progress. An imperial commission was named, consisting of 170 members, selected from the chief officers of the departments of the government, and from the leading men of science, art and industry in the empire, especially of those who had taken part in former international exhibitions, and who had gained honor and distinction in their respective spheres of duty. The Arch Duke Charles Louis was named as the protector and the Arch Duke Regnier the president, and the general arrangement and direction of the whole work was placed in the hands of the Baron William von Schwarz-Senborn in January, 1871. The government advanced the sum of 6,000,000 florins ($3,000,000) as a loan without interest, to be returned out of the income.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

The importance attached to this, the first international exhibition in Austria and the fifth in the world by the principal nations, is well shown by the character of the commissioners appointed. In each of the European nations the most gifted and eminent men were selected to do honor to the occasion. At no previous exhibition had there been such an array of names of men distinguished as statesmen, philosophers or leaders in the industrial world. The Prince of Wales was at the head of the British commission, which comprised among its members Sir Andrew Buchanan, the Duke of Teck, the Marquis of Ripon, Baron Rothschild and others. It was during this world's fair that Mr. Owen, now Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, won his first laurels as an efficient administrator in all that had to do with the world's fair, and whose reputation must certainly be recognized by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance at the World's Fair Philadelphia 1876.

LOCATION.

The place selected for the Vienna World's Fair was the Prater, a park and the most popular place of resort in the city. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to dredge the river Danube and use the gravel thus obtained for the exhibi-

tion site. Half a million cubic meters of gravel were thus used, employing 650 men and 250 carts. The total area of the ground enclosed by the fence was nearly 280 acres.

Prof. Wm. P. Blake, in his most complete and exhaustive report of the Vienna World's Fair, corroborates the evidence and experience of previous exhibitions as regards size, and comments as follows:

> Great extent of an exhibition may be a positive blemish, and detract from its usefulness. If very large, they are unwieldly and distracting. These defects are particularly evident when the classification and arrangement are faulty. The general criticism upon the Vienna exhibition was, "It is too large." It was inconveniently so, and the defect was increased by the want of system in placing the objects shown.

Mr. Le Play, director general of the World's Fair Paris 1867, does not think there would be necessity for over 200 acres area.

BUILDINGS.

The main building consisted of a central nave 2,953 feet long, 83 feet 8 inches wide, and 73 feet 10 inches high, with sixteen intercepting transepts each 573 feet 6 inches long, 57 feet wide and 41 feet high, and a rotunda or dome in the center, 354 feet in diameter, being the largest in the world at that time. The nave where it met the rotunda, divided and formed a circular aisle about it; the great central transept intersecting the middle of this aisle was of the same height and width as the nave. The two transepts upon each end of the main building were connected by facades, thus forming inclosed courts or gardens. The plan adopted for the main building was entitled the "grid-iron form," as will be seen in the plate submitted herewith. This arrangement was adopted partly on account of light and partly to facilitate the examination of exhibits, as visitors could easily find their way from one country to another, these countries being placed as nearly as possible to correspond with the positions occupied upon a mercatorial projection of the world. The chief architect was Mr. Charles Hasenaur. The rotunda was constructed from designs supplied by Mr. John Scott Russell, of England. The superstructure of this building was supported upon piles capped with timber.

The machinery hall was 2,625 feet long and 164 feet wide. Within this great building, which had a floor space of 40,000 square meters, or nearly ten acres, were collected many thousands of exhibits, embracing every known variety of machinery; the Vienna World's Fair 1873 having brought together the most completely satisfactory exhibition of industrial processes, apparatus and products that had been attempted up to that date. The machinery hall was traversed from end to end by two aisles, dividing the machinery in motion, which was distributed along the middle line of the building from that which did not require motive power, and which was arranged on each side. The visitor walking through this, found on either side, for a distance of half a mile, an unbroken mass of machinery of every class, of all degrees of magnitude, and of every conceivable variety of style, material, workmanship and finish. It was estimated that to thoroughly examine the department of machinery alone would require more than forty days' work of ten hours each.

The art building was east of the main building, 100 feet wide by 600 feet long, with a large corridor at the center of sides and ends for the exhibition of statuary. The building was of brick with stucco finish outside. The inside was

divided into suitable galleries and studios, and was well lighted from the roof. In addition to the art building proper, there were open wooden pavilions connecting either end of Art Hall, extending 400 feet, with circular return of 700 feet in length to the triumphal arch, which completed the eastern end of the series of principal buildings.

The department of agriculture was confined to three large frame buildings, covering about six acres. Total area of Vienna World's Fair, 286 acres.

The total cost of all the official buildings of the Vienna World's Fair 1873 was estimated by Prof. Blake at $7,850,000.

One of the most attractive features of this exhibition were the various buildings erected by other nations in their different styles of architecture, comprising Persian, Turkish, Egyptian, Japanese, Roumanian, Styrian, Swiss, Russian, Kirgish, Sclav, Moorish, French, German, American, Bohemian, Italian, Polish and English, all scattered among woodland scenery and of a wonderful variety in character.

EXHIBITORS.

The exhibits were classified into twenty-six groups, following nearly the plan of the divisions in the great exhibitions of London and Paris. The industries of nearly all the world were represented. The total number of exhibitors was estimated at 70,000. Of this number the United States was represented by only 654, according to the official catalogue.

The awards were as follows:

I. Diplomas of Honor.
II. Medals for Progress.
III. Honorable Mention.
IV. Medals of Merit.
V. Medals for Good Taste.
VI. Fine Arts Medal.
VII. Medals Awarded to Workmen.

The 654 exhibitors from the United States secured of these awards *four hundred and forty-two*, showing the average of former exhibits well kept up. These awards were distributed as follows:

Diplomas of Honor	9
Medals of Progress	72
Honorable Mention	154
Medals of Merit	177
Medals for Good Taste	5
Fine Arts Medals	16
Medals for Co-operation	9
Workmen's Medals and Diplomas	5

UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE COMMISSION.

H. Garretson, Chief Commissioner.
Thomas McElrath, New York.
Lewis Seasongood, Ohio.
Eben Brewer, Secretary.

Prof. R. H. Thurston, the able and efficient editor of the United States Reports on the Vienna Exhibition, in his preface remarks as follows:

It is a subject of congratulation, and will be a source of real pleasure to every citizen of the United States, that foreign criticisms are so generally favorable. They are even, in fact, more favorable than they at first glance might appear. In reading them, it is to be remembered that the foreign writers, born and bred in distant countries, under influences with which the citizen of the United States is unfamiliar, and from which he is fortunately free, accustomed to habits of thought, and familiar with methods which are equally strange to those whose works he criticises, viewing the subject of his criticism from an entirely different standpoint, and through a medium of very different hue, must necessarily be placed at some disadvantage. He cannot be expected to see the real value of American methods or of American productions taken apart from the peculiar circumstances which have brought them into existence. * * * It is to be remarked that the views of European reporters are generally favorable in tone. It seems evident that there exists among the influential classes of Europe, as well as among those less favored, a feeling of decidedly friendly prejudice which even the radical differences of circumstances and training alluded to above has not seriously repressed.

VISITORS.

In reference to visitors, note should be taken of the report of Mr. Charles Hagen, Inspector Metropolitan Police, London, who remained in charge of the British department of the World's Fair Vienna 1873. Mr. Hagen states:

The number of visitors who paid at the doors, exclusive of season-ticket holders, amounted according to official returns, to 3,492 622, from which the sum of 1,983,439 florins was received in payment. The above numbers, averaging only 18,779 visitors for each of the 186 days of the exhibition, are certainly below what might have reasonably been expected. This was due, no doubt, to causes some of which are beyond the zone of my observation, but the fact is potent to everyone, that many causes were at work to seriously affect the number of visitors. I would point out chiefly the *reckless rapacity* with which, from the 1st of May, lodging houses and hotel keepers advanced their prices at least 100 per cent., a proceeding which, when exposed by the foreign press, not only deterred intending visitors from far-off countries, but, what was far more serious, prevented great numbers of the middle classes in Germany and Austria from undertaking the journey to which thousands had looked forward with pleasure. This is ever to be regretted, as the social success as well as the financial interests of the exhibition were thereby seriously damaged. The above cause for a diminished attendance lies at the door of Vienna and its inhabitants; but there was another cause attributable to the same motives. This was the system of handing over the lavatories, chairs and other conveniences for visitors to contractors, who, having to pay enormous sums for these concessions, naturally enough left no means untried to obtain as large a return as possible for their outlay; hence, in the course of a visit of a family to the exhibition, the charges on this account during the day would sometimes amount to a total which would have to be taken into serious consideration before a second visit.

Edward Everett Hale, one of the best practical thinkers of this century, thus gives his views in reference to the Vienna World's Fair:

It is, however, clear that the great interest of such an exhibition is in the opportunity to compare the work of one country against that of another. Every effort should be made, therefore, on the one hand to facilitate the arrival of foreign contributions, and on the other hand to restrict fairly mere multiplication of specimens by home exhibitors. To facilitate and encourage foreign exhibitors, the exhibiting nation can do much, and the foreign nations also. Our own government sent articles for the exhibition freight free to Trieste. So far all was made easy to contributors. The very freedom and ease of sending to Vienna tempted countless quacks to send their humbugs to the show, and in the same proportion the judicious have refrained. It becomes to a considerable extent an advertising display. The American exhibition at Vienna is full of quackeries, advertising themselves at the cost of the nation, and this cannot be avoided unless the collection of exhibits is made up on a system, as was so thoroughly done by the Japanese government. It is for such reasons that the Vienna exhibition is certainly too large

If it is a specimen of the world, one wants a smaller museum made which may be a specimen of the exhibition. The study of those who arrange any future international exhibition must be, not to make it large, for that will probably care for itself, but to keep it properly small. It must be so indexed and catalogued and so arranged, that the visitor can know what there is in it and how to turn to every object in the shortest time. This is not possible at Vienna, because the exhibition is too large. * * *

Dr. Hale continues with the following suggestions bearing upon the Centennial Exhibition. He is writing in 1873:

It seems to be required that at the very outset it shall be determined how much space in the exhibition shall be given to the products of America. The experience of other countries seems to show that if one half of the building is devoted to our own products, the other half can be well filled with foreign products, and that the comparison then to be made of their work and ours will be as instructive as interesting. If some such rule is made at the beginning and held to, it will be possible to exclude work which after all will come under the category of patch-work bed quilt at a cattle show. It will be evident that there is an absolute limit, which cannot be passed over under any stress of fear or favor. More than this, it ought to be in the power of the directors to say how much of this space could be well devoted to the principal lines of product of the country. How much, for instance, to machinery, how much to other manufactures of iron, how much to leather manufactures, how much to textile fabrics, and so on. The first determination on this subject need not be so unyielding as the other, but still there must be a plan regarding it, and the public must from the beginning encourage the directors in holding sternly to their one plan in regard to it.

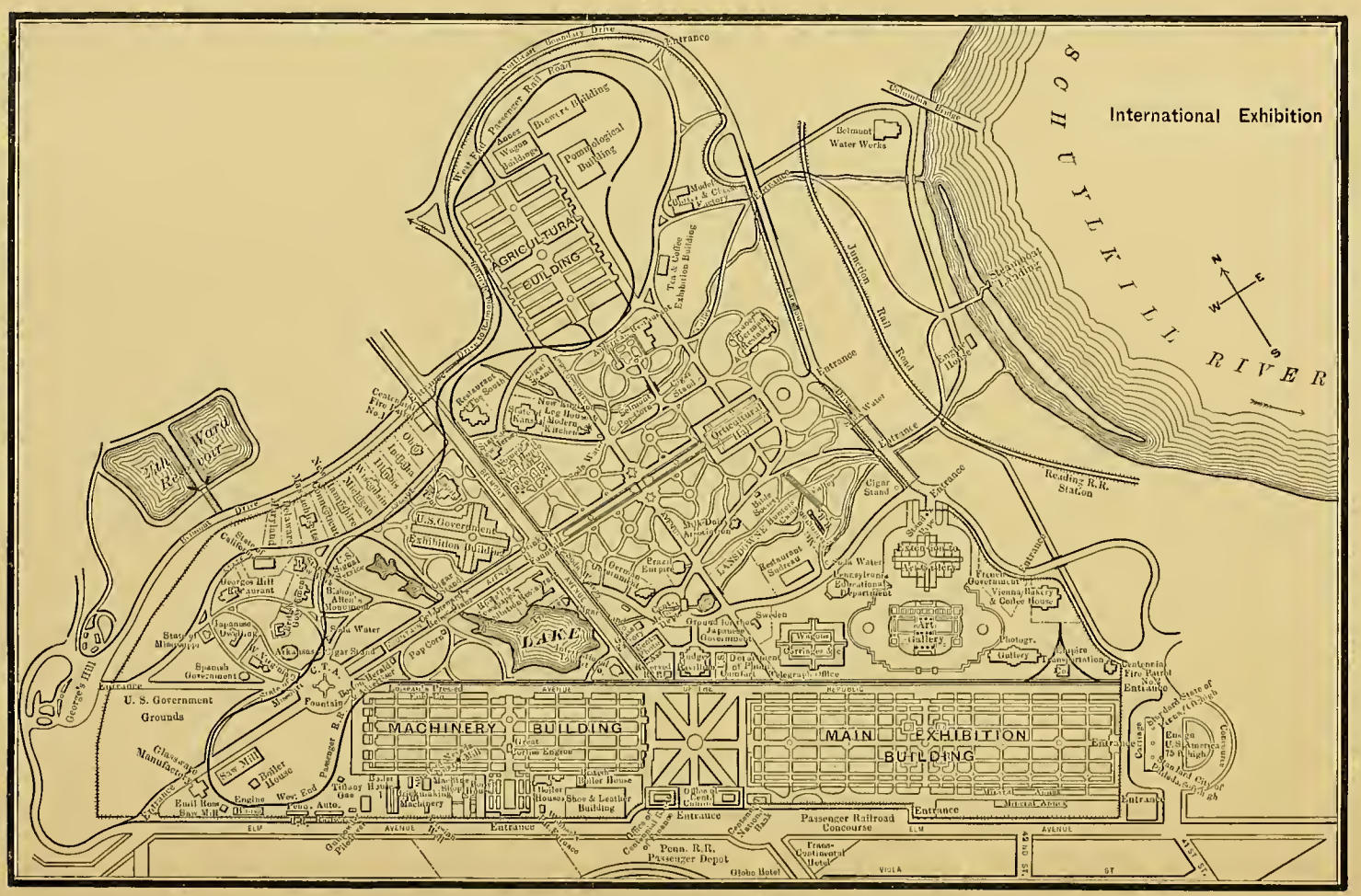
The actual experiments in agriculture took place at a long distance from the exhibition buildings. Three hundred and five acres were appropriated for the trials of the reapers and mowers, 200 were reserved for steam plowing, and 110 acres for the trials of the ordinary plows. For testing mowing machines, there were available 80 acres of rye, 40 acres of wheat, 40 acres of barley, 12 acres of grass, and 90 acres of clover. For threshing and winnowing machines there were provided 64,000 sheaves of rye, 32,000 sheaves of wheat, and the same quantity of barley.

CHAPTER VI.

WORLD'S FAIR PHILADELPHIA 1876.

The approach of the Centennial Anniversary of our independence as a nation, naturally suggested to many minds some proper method of celebration. Historians, authors, statesmen each had their ideas upon this important subject. It was suggested that orations and poems should be delivered in every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States; others proposed that there should be a great display of our military power, including the United States troops and the State Militia all over the country; again it was suggested that the day should be devoted to athletic games, regattas, ball games, horse racing, etc., etc., closing with a grand display of pyrotechnics. Some counsellors advised that each State should have, at some central point, an exhibition of its own products and manufactures. It is a satisfaction to the compiler of this work that eleven years prior to the World's Fair in Philadelphia, he proposed the organization of an International Exhibition, with a view of comparing our own national progress in arts, manufactures and products, with the advance of other nations in these same lines. This suggestion appeared in print in 1866, and was at once combatted by some of the leading minds of our country; such men as Charles Sumner, John Jay and John Bigelow, strange as it may seem, agreed unanimously in the belief that the monarchical governments of Europe would not consent to take any part in an exhibition which was to be the celebration of our own rebellion from the authority of Great Britain. In an interview with the writer, Chas. Sumner made the statement that there was no more likelihood of Great Britain sending an exhibit at that time than there would be of the writer flying out of the window. Unfortunately, Mr. Sumner's death prevented his witnessing the action on the part of Great Britain, which insured the largest and most attractive section of the foreign department of the Centennial. Notwithstanding the influence and power of many of these prominent men, and a steady objection on the part of a large section of the press of this country, it was at last decided that the best method of celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of our Independence should be the following out of the suggestion of the writer, to have an International exhibition of products, arts and manufacturers in this country.

Naturally there was a claim on the part of many cities for the location of this great enterprise. Boston relied upon its Puritan ancestry and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and felt that she was entitled to the honor of the celebration. New York with its great power, its central position and its able statesmen, claimed for itself this privilege, but Philadelphia, the birth-place of Independence, where those men who in the days of trial and trouble prepared that grand document which is to-day our charter and the keystone of our prosperity, had but to set forth her claims, when public acclamation from all sections of the United



GROUND PLAN, WORLD'S FAIR, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

States agreed that the Quaker city was the only place that justly could be selected for the proper commemoration of the great work which originated within its lines.

In 1871 Congress passed the following resolution:

THE ACT CREATING THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the City of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occured the event it is designed to commemorate, and whereas as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the santion of the Congress of the United States: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

SECTION 2. That a Commission, to consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition; and after conference with the authorities of the City of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.

SECTION 3. The said Commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this Act, by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

SECTION 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one Commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such Commissioner and Commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the Commission.

SECTION 5. That the Commission shall hold its meetings in the City of Philadelphia, and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

SECTION 6. That the Commission shall report to Congress, at the first session after its appointment, a suitable date for opening and for closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

SECTION 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid to the Commissioners or other officers provided by this Act from the Treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

SECTION 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed

exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

Approved March 3rd, 1871.

This bill was approved by the President of the United States Government; and it became a law. During the year 1871 he appointed the commissioners, provided for by Act of Congress, as follows:

ALABAMA	JAMES L. COOPER.
ARIZONA	RICHARD C. McCORMICK, JOHN WASSON.
ARKANSAS	GEO. W. LAWRENCE, GEO. E. DODGE.
CALIFORNIA	JOHN DUNBAR CREIGH, BENJ. P. KOOSER.
COLORADO	J. MARSHALL PAUL, N. C. MEEKER.
CONNECTICUT	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, WM. PHIPS BLAKE.
DAKOTA	J. A. BURBANK, SOLOMON L. SPINK.
DELAWARE	HENRY F. ASKEW, JOHN H. RODNEY.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	JAMES E. DEXTER, LAWRENCE A. GOBRIGHT.
FLORIDA	JOHN S. ADAMS, J. T. BERNARD.
GEORGIA	GEORGE HILLYER, RICHARD PETERS, JR.
IDAHO	THOMAS DONALDSON, C. W. MOORE.
ILLINOIS	FREDERICK L. MATTHEWS, LAWRENCE WELDON.
INDIANA	JOHN L. CAMPBELL, FRANKLIN C. JOHNSON.
IOWA	ROBERT LOWRY, COKER F. CLARKSON.
KANSAS	JOHN A. MARTIN, GEORGE A. CRAWFORD.
KENTUCKY	ROBERT MALLORY, SMITH M. HOBBS.
LOUISIANA	JOHN LYNCH, EDWARD PENINGTON.
MAINE	JOSHUA NYE, CHARLES P. KIMBALL.
MARYLAND	JAMES T. EARLE, S. M. SHOEMAKER.
MASSACHUSETTS	GEORGE B. LORING, WILLIAM B. SPOONER.
MICHIGAN	JAMES BIRNEY, CLAUDIUS B. GRANT.
MINNESOTA	J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, WILLIAM W. FOLWELL.
MISSISSIPPI	O. C. FRENCH, E. D. FROST.
MISSOURI	JOHN McNEIL, SAMUEL HAYS.
MONTANA	J. P. WOOLMAN, PATRICK A. LARGEY.

NEBRASKA	HENRY S. MOODY, R. W. FURNAS.
NEVADA	WM. WIRT McCOY, JAMES W. HAINES.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	EZEKIEL A. STRAW, ASA P. CATE.
NEW JERSEY	ORESTES CLEVELAND, JOHN G. STEVENS.
NEW MEXICO	ELDRIDGE W. LITTLE, STEPHEN B. ELKINS.
NEW YORK	N. M. BECKWITH, CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
NORTH CAROLINA	SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, JONATHAN W. ALBERTSON.
OHIO	ALFRED T. GOSHORN, WILSON W. GRIFFITH.
OREGON	JAMES W. VIRTUE, ANDREW J. DUFUR.
PENNSYLVANIA	DANIEL J. MORRELL, ASA PACKER.
RHODE ISLAND	GEORGE H. CORLISS, R. C. TAFT.
SOUTH CAROLINA	WILLIAM GURNEY, ARCHIBALD CAMERON.
TENNESSEE	THOMAS H. COLDWELL, WILLIAM F. PROSSER.
TEXAS	WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, JOHN C. CHEW.
UTAH	JOHN H. WICKIZER, WM. HAYDON.
VERMONT	MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, HENRY CHASE.
VIRGINIA	F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, EDMUND R. BAGWELL.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY	ELWOOD EVANS, ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY.
WEST VIRGINIA	ALEX. R. BOTELER, ANDREW J. SWEENEY.
WISCONSIN	DAVID ATWOOD, EDWARD D. HOLTON.
WYOMING	JOS. M. CAREY, ROBERT H. LAMBORN.

The organization as completed for 1876, was as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

President	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.
Vice-Presidents	ORESTES CLEVELAND.
	JOHN D. CREIGH.
	ROBERT LOWRY.
	THOMAS H. COLDWELL.
	JOHN McNEIL.
	WILLIAM GURNEY.
Director-General	ALFRED T. GOSHORN.
Secretary	JOHN L. CAMPBELL.
Counsellor and Solicitor	JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, ESQ.

In order to provide the neccessary funds for the exhibition, Congress, on the first of June, 1872, adopted a bill creating a Centennial Board of Finance, which

was authorized to issue stock in shares of ten dollars each, the hole amount issued not to exceed ten millions of dollars.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

President ..... JOHN WELSH.
Vice-Presidents ..... WILLIAM SELLERS. JOHN S. BARBOUR.
Secretary and Treasurer ..... FREDERICK FRALEY.
Auditor ..... H. S. LANSING.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel L. Felton, Philadelphia.
Daniel M. Fox, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cochran, Philadelphia.
Clement M. Biddle, Philadelphia.
N. Parker Shortridge, Philadelphia.
James M. Robb, Philadelphia.
Edward T. Steel, Philadelphia.
John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.
John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
Henry Winsor, Philadelphia.
Amos R. Little, Philadelphia.
John Baird, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Dudley, New Jersey.
A. S. Hewitt, New York.
William L. Strong, New York.
John Cummings, Massachusetts.
John Gorham, Rhode Island.
Charles W. Cooper, Pennsylvania.
William Bigler, Pennsylvania.
Robert M. Patton, Alabama.
J. B. Drake, Illinois.
George Bain, Missouri.

Financial Agent ..... WILLIAM BIGLER.
Secretary Bureau of Revenue ..... C. B. NORTON.

For the preliminary working expenses, the city of Philadelphia donated the sum of $50,000. Officers were selected and experienced aid secured, one of the first steps being to facilitate the distribution of proper information to the press of the United States. On the third of July, 1873, the President issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, providing for a National Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it is provided as follows:

"That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries;"

And whereas, His Excellency the Governor of the said State of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings and for the exclusive control by the Commission provided for in the said act of the proposed Exhibition;

And whereas, the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an Inter-

MAIN BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

national Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be opened on the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and to be closed on the nineteenth day of October, in the same year.

And in the interest of peace, civilization and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and Exhibition to the people of the United States; and in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred
[SEAL] and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

By instructions from the President, the Secretary of State issued the following notice to foreign governments:

NOTE TO FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 5, 1873.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Government of ———a copy of the President's Proclamation, announcing the time and place of holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, proposed to be held in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The Exhibition is designed to commemorate the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, on the one hundredth anniversary of that interesting and historic national event, and at the same time to present a fitting opportunity for such display of the results of Art and Industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances attained, and the successes achieved, in the interest of Progress and Civilization during the century which will have then closed.

In the law providing for the holding of the Exhibition, Congress directed that copies of the Proclamation of the President, setting forth the time of its opening and the place at which it was to be held, together with such regulations as might be adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, should be communicated to the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations. Copies of those regulations are herewith transmitted.

The President indulges the hope that the Government of———*will be pleased to notice the subject and may deem it proper to bring the Exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration. And he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in new and still greater advantages to Science and Industry*, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and people of——— and those of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

To the surprise of those writers who had contended that there would be no exhibits from abroad, there was shown a universal desire on the part of all nations to co-operate liberally in the World's Fair of 1876. These different governments appropriated large sums of money, selected as commissioners men of the highest

standing, loaned to the exhibition their most valuable works of art, and in every sense indicated a desire on the part of the Old World to forget the past and to unite itself closely with the future of the New. Singular as it may seem, there was no disposition on the part of Congress to facilitate and aid in carrying out this grand enterprise. The money had to be raised by private subscription, from all sections of the United States, and it was only by a determined and persistent effort with Congress that at last a government loan was secured of $1,500,000, which loan has been called up by the government and repaid since that time. The City of Philadelphia appropriated $1,000,000, and the State of Pennsylvania $1,500,000, and all other states, notably New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire, etc., subscribed to the stock issued by the Centennial Board of Finance.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

In 1873, the location so well known as Fairmount Park was selected for the exposition, and immediate possession given by the City of Philadelphia, free from all expense or charge, and who also liberally contributed to the success of the World's Fair 1876 by the erection of two magnificent bridges over the Schuylkill at a cost of over $2,500,000, in addition to the various improvements made in Fairmount Park. This location, about three miles from the city, comprised 450 acres, of which 236 acres were surrounded by a fence, and included the various buildings designed for exhibition purposes. These buildings were as follows: Main building, covering an area of 870,464 square feet; Machinery Hall, covering an area of 504,720 square feet; Art Building, covering 76,650 square feet floor space and 88,869 square feet wall space; Horticultural Hall, 350 feet long, 160 feet broad and 65 feet in height; Agricultural Building, covering 117,760 square feet; Women's Department Building, 208 feet long and 208 feet broad.

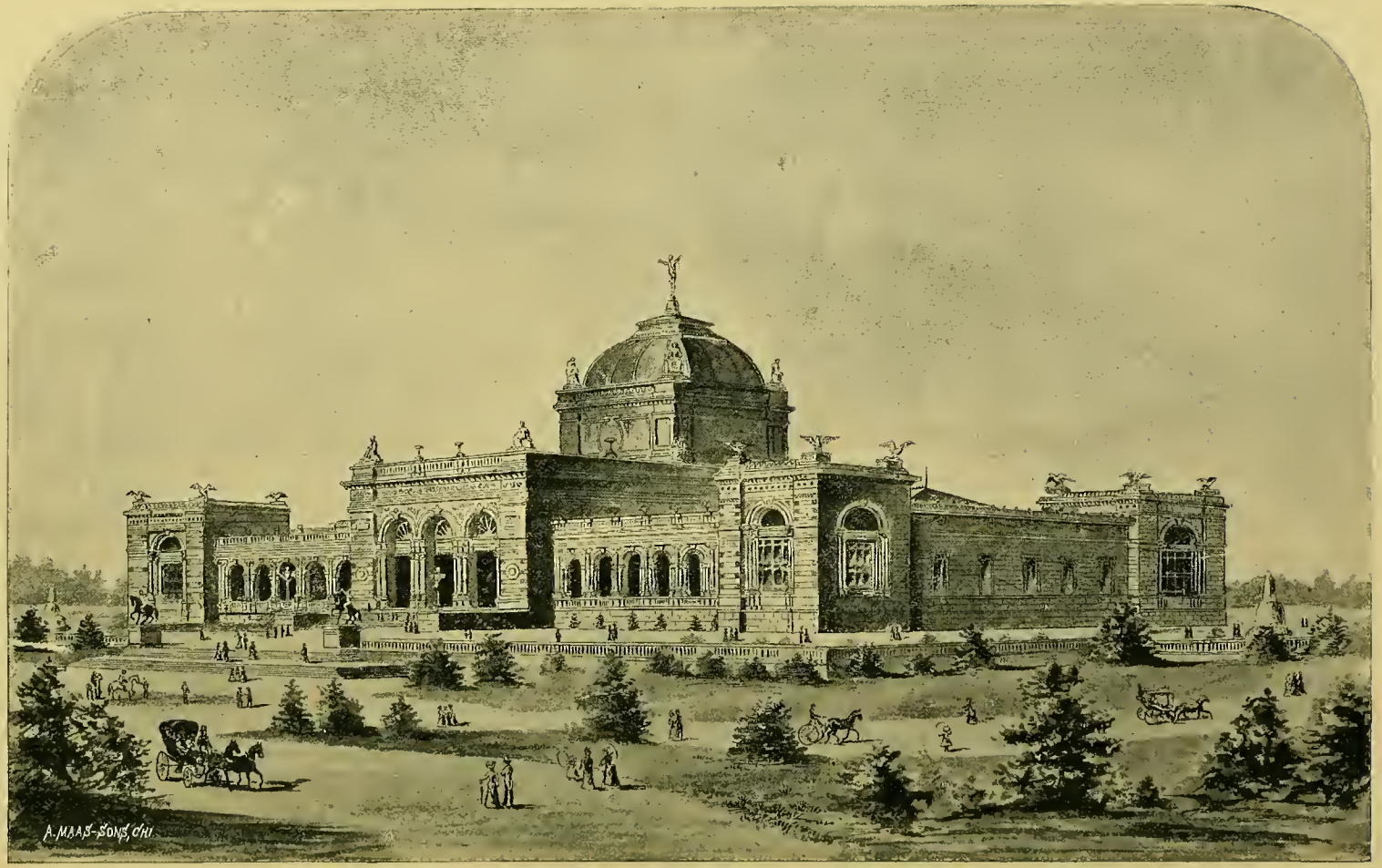
The United States government added to the interest of this exhibition by the appointment of a special commission and the appropriation of a sum of money $728,500, to represent the condition of the different departments of the government at that period. Prof. Wm. P. Blake, of New York, had charge of the United States mineral exhibit, and was also chairman of the committee on classification.

A board of United States government officials was appointed as follows:

War Department—Col. C. S. Lyford, U. S. A., *President.*
Treasury Department—Hon. R. W. Tyler.
Navy Department—Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.
Interior Department—John Eaton, Esq.
Postoffice Department—Dr. Chas. F. Macdonald.
Agricultural Department—Wm. Saunders, Esq.
Smithsonian Institute—Prof. S. F Baird.
Mr. William A. de Caindry, *Secretary.*

EXHIBITORS.

The total number of exhibitors at the World's Fair 1876 was estimated at 30,864, the United States heading the list with 8,175; Spain and her colonies, 3,822; Great Britain and colonies, 3,584; and Portugal, 2462. It is a curious fact to notice that Spain and Portugal, the two nations so closely connected with the



ART BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

early history of our country, should have been such prominent exhibitors. These exhibitors were distinguished in the different departments as follows:

		United States.	Total.
1.	Mining and Metallurgy	644	2,129
2.	Manufactures	2,246	8,760
3.	Education and Science	381	2,490
4.	Art	1,784	4,900
5.	Machinery	1,606	2,260
6.	Agriculture	1,474	10,217
7.	Horticulture	40	108
	Total	8,175	30,864

In this connection, and as a conclusive answer to the theory that Great Britain would permit any influence to interfere with a co-operation with this country in presenting the progress of the world in all branches of art and industry, would make the following references. The Duke of Richmond, in his report upon the Philadelphia World's Fair, says as follows:

* * * It therefore affords me peculiar satisfaction to know that the action of your Majesty's government, and that of the Indian and colonial governments, and the efforts of our exhibitors have been most successful in cementing the bonds of union between the two nations.

Sir Edward Thornton, British minister, in a letter from the foreign office, speaks strongly as to the good feeling between the two countries, resulting from the part taken by Great Britain at this exhibition; and the United States commissioners unhesitatingly admit that much of the success of the exhibition was due to the assistance and countenance given to the enterprise by Her Majesty's government and the British exhibitors from the United Kingdom and from her colonies.

The British commission for the World's Fair 1876 was composed as follows.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

The Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

Charles E. V. Cortright, by British consul, Philadelphia.
Anthony J. Drexel, Esq., Philadelphia.
George W. Childs, Esq., Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS.

Col. Sir Herbert Sanford, R. A.
Prof. Wm. C. Archer.
A. J. R. Trendell, *Secretary*.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, visited Philadelphia during the World's Fair, and on his return to Ottawa used these words in replying to an address presented by that corporation:

* * * Indeed I may say I am never allowed to enter the United States without being made to feel with what kindly feelings we are regarded by that great people, whose own extraordinary development is one of the marvels of the age.

In May, 1875, Sir Herbert Sanford, Mr. Cunliffe Owen and Mr. Cundell, of the commission, arrived in Philadelphia and established the headquarters of the

commission one year before the opening of the World's Fair. It must be remembered in this connection that the loan collection of paintings alone, sent from England, was insured for $1,000,000, and every visitor of the large number who attended the World's Fair 1876 must remember with pleasure the grand painting by Frith of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which was a universal attraction, the crowd in front being constantly so great that it was necessary to keep a policeman on guard. Mr. Frith, the artist, will recognize in this statement the similarity to the fact that at the Academy in London his paintings were such favorites that a railing was erected in front of each to guard them from damage.

The following countries were represented in the World's Fair 1876:

Argentine Republic.	Denmark.	Italy.	Peru.	Switzerland.
Austria.	Egypt.	Japan.	Portugal.	Tunis.
Belgium.	France.	Mexico.	Russia.	Turkey.
Brazil.	Germany.	Morocco.	Siam.	United States.
Canada.	Great Britain and Colonies.	Netherlands	Siberia.	Venezuela.
China.		Norway.	Spain.	
Chili.	Hawaii.	Orange Free State.	Sweden.	

AWARDS.

The method of awards adopted in 1876 differed from that of all previous systems. It dispensed with the international jury and substituted a body of judges one-half foreign, selected individually for their knowledge and experience. It also dispensed with the system of graduated awards, and required of the judges written reports on the inherent and comparative merits of each product thought worthy of an award, setting forth the properties and qualities, presenting the consideration forming the ground of the award, and awarding such report by the signature of their authors. The medals awarded by the commission were of bronze in shape, four inches in diameter, very chaste in appearance, and the largest of the kind ever struck in the United States. The engraving was done by Henry Mitchell, of Boston, and the medals were struck at the United States mint at Philadelphia. These awards of medals were simply as evidence merely of merit and not superiority, the written reports indicating whose exhibit in each group was preferred by the judges. The successful management of the Bureau of Awards, is due to Gen. Francis A. Walker, chief of bureau, and his assistants, and the experience thus secured cannot but be of great service in all future exhibitions. The total number of awards issued at the World's Fair Philadelphia 1876 was 13,104, of which 5,364 were to American exhibitors, and 7,740 to foreign exhibitors. Gen. Walker in his final remarks states that "in spite of objections the American system of awards is, I think, fully acknowledged to be a success by all who have seen enough of its workings to be able to judge of the results, and I think it will be approved of both at home and abroad. The central idea is to give information to the would-be-purchasers and to the general public through a series of discriminating and descriptive reports, instead of making use of tokens like graded medals which convey practically no information."

VISITORS.

As is well known to those who were present, the arrangements for admission to the Centennial were perhaps better than those of any previous World's Fair. There were within the fence line 285 acres of space, surrounded by a fence 16,000 feet

in length. In this fence line there were 106 entrance gates for persons, 17 for wagons and 41 exit gates, so placed as to serve the convenience of those using them. The 106 gates for admitting persons were divided into classes to correspond with the classes of tickets used, as follows:

Class A — for those persons paying 50 cents.
Class B — for those holding complimentary tickets.
Class C — for exhibitors, workmen and attendants.

Thus there were only two classes of tickets used, the complimentary, a large engraved card; and the exhibitors, containing photograph of the holder.

The exhibition opened on the 10th of May, 1876, and from that time until Nov. 10, 1876, there were admitted a grand total of 9,910,966 persons, of whom 8,004,274 paid admission fees amounting to $3,813,724.49. There were 1,815,617 entrances of persons connected with the World's Fair, and 91,075 complimentary admissions, making a daily average of paid and free of 62,333. The largest number admitted on any one day was 274,919, on Pennsylvania day, September 28th. The smallest number on May 12th, 1876, 12,720. The largest number passing through a single gate, in a single hour, was 1870, or about thirty persons per minute. Experience showed the necessity of opening at an early hour and it was fixed at 8:30 a. m., and kept open until 7:30 p. m. There was an average population residing in the grounds of 571 persons, exclusive of the guards and firemen. Total amount of counterfeit money received at gates was only $1,001.00, in total receipts of $3,813,724.49.

It is estimated that nearly one hundred separate and distinct associations, including Religions, Temperance, Military, Masonic, etc., met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1876, with a membership of nearly one million. The selection of a special day for each state was a great success, and largely increased the number of visitors.

TRANSPORTATION.

The railroad facilities in Philadelphia were confined to the Pennsylvania Central and the Reading roads, and had a capacity for receiving 25,000 or dispatching 10,000 per hour. The heaviest one day's service of both roads was 244,147. Total number of arrivals and departures by railroad during the World's Fair, 5,907,333. Total estimated capacity of all methods as follows:

By Railroad	Hourly	6,250,	to 3 p. m.	50,000	Visitors.
" Street Cars	"	12,180,	"	107,440	"
" Steamboat	"	2,500,	"	20,000	"
" Carriages	"	1,000,	"	8,000	"
	Total Hourly	21,930,	to 3 p. m.	185,440.	

One important result to the city of Philadelphia from the World's Fair was, that it brought to public notice for the first time the character and value of many of her citizens, and her appreciation of their services is indicated by the past. John Welsh became United States Minister to Great Britain; John Wanamaker, United States Postmaster-General; Thomas Cochran, president of the most important fiduciary company in Philadelphia; Daniel M. Fox, Controller of United States Mint; Edward T. Steel, President Board of Education, and Edward H. Fitler, Mayor of Philadelphia.

CHAPTER VII.

WORLD'S FAIRS—PARIS 1878, MELBOURNE 1880, BOSTON 1883.

The "Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of all Nations," held at Paris, was opened on the first of May, 1878, and it is important as being the first World's Fair in the Old World, under the auspices of a Republican form of government. While there was not the same show and glitter as in 1867, under the Empire, the practical results of this exhibition may be considered thoroughly successful.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

After careful consideration of the many locations suggested for the site of the World's Fair Paris 1878, the Champ de Mars was selected, as it was in 1867, although much more space could have been secured at Courbvoie, Vincennes or the Bois de Boulogne, the main point was to have the site near the public, and it was considered, after the united testimony of the foreign commissioners in 1867, that any increase in size was to be avoided. With the view of securing the best talent for the plans of buildings, a competition was opened among architects and ninety-four plans were submitted. While none of these plans were adopted, yet a general use of such of them as seemed best, resulted in the erection of buildings on the Champ de Mars. The total area of ground covered on both sides of the Seine was not less than one hundred acres, the main building alone occupying fifty-four acres. The French exhibits filled one-half of the entire space, the remaining portion of the main building being occupied by other nations of the world as follows:

	Square Meters.		Square Meters.
Great Britain	21,826	Denmark	1,136.80
United States	4,980	Switzerland	4,648
Sweden and Norway	4,316	Belgium	9,494.50
Italy	5,644	Greece	648.70
Japan	2,324	Central and South America	2,245.50
China	2,324	Persia, Siam, Morocco and Tunis	1,097.80
Spain	3,984	Portugal	1,630
Austro-Hungary	9,628	Netherlands	3,444
Russia	6,308	Sundry	648.70

Making a Total of 86,328 Square Meters.

The United States was well represented in its official commission. Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner General, had gained his experience as an active member of the United States Centennial Commission, and Messrs. Pettit, Smith and Pickering were able and experienced assistants. Prof. Wm. P. Blake was secretary of the scientific commission.

UNITED STATES SECTION, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1878.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner General.
Frank W. Clancy, Secretary.
A. H. Girard, Secretary.
Henry Pettit, Chief Engineer and Architect.
George Patte, Secretary.
Rufus M. Smith, Chief, Department of Installation.
Thomas R. Pickering, Chief, Department of Machinery.
D. Maitland Armstrong, Chief, Department of Fine Arts.
John D. Philbrick, Chief, Department of Education.
William McMurtrie, Chief, Department of Agriculture.
Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, U. S. A., Attache.
Lieut. Benjamin H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Attache.
Lieut. Benjamin R. Russel, } In charge of U. S. Marines.
Lieut. William F. Zeilin, }

Much doubt was expressed as to the interest taken in this work of a republic by Great Britain, but as usual the good sense of the Anglo-Saxon race came to the front, with the natural result of largely increased channels of trade. The Prince of Wales was appointed President of the British Commission, and Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary. Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the well-known and experienced managers of excursions, made a report stating that they carried to the Paris World's Fair 1878 not less than 75,000 American and English visitors, and that they purchased from the Minister of Finance over 400,000 admission tickets. By their hotel arrangements they lodged an average of 450 persons per night from the beginning to the close of the exhibition.

EXHIBITORS.

The total number of exhibitors at the World's Fair Paris 1878 was 40,366, divided as follows:

United States	1,229	Hayti	13
France	19,472	Italy	2,330
Great Britain	3,774	Japan	459
Algeria	1,806	Luxembourg	45
Andorre	41	Madagascar	2
Annam	12	Martinique	114
Argentine Republic	526	Mexico	10
Austro-Hungary	4,472	Morroco	10
Belgium	1,717	Netherlands	621
Bolivia	13	New Caledonia	91
China	404	Nicaragua	10
Cochin China	224	Norway	439
Denmark	463	Nossi Be	3
Egypt	57	Persia (the Shah)	1
French Guinea	76	Peru	72
French India	81	Portugal	1,986
Gaboon	15	Reunion	248
Germany	157	Russia	1,150
Greece	639	San Marino	14
Guadaluope	28	San Salvador	46
Guatemala	44	Senegal	149

Siam (the King)	1	Tahiti	1
Spain	4,131	Tunis	96
Sweden	593	Uruguay	234
Switzerland	1,173	Venezuela	67

As usual, the lack of interest taken by Congress and the general government in the Worlds's Fair Paris 1878 had the natural result that there were comparatively few exhibitors, the total number being 1,229; but also, as usual, the number of awards made, amounted to 833 for exhibitors and 18 for co-operation, or nearly two-thirds the number of exhibitors.

AWARDS TO U. S. EXHIBITORS.

These awards were distributed as follows:

Diploma of Honor	1
Grand Prizes	4
Gold Medals	132
Silver Medals	222
Second Medal	1
Third Medal	1
Bronze Medals	267
Honorable Mention	205

AS CO-OPERATORS.

Gold Medals	2
Silver Medals	5
Bronze Medals	7
Honorable Mentions	4

VISITORS.

The World's Fair Paris opened on the 1st of May, 1878, and closed on the 10th of October. The total number of admissions was 16,032,725; the exhibition having been open for one-hundred and ninety-four days, this gives an average of nearly 82,650 per day. The number of entries on payment was 12,621,908; there were 950,000 free admissions, and about 3,000,000 entries on service connected with the exhibition. On the 10th of June (Whit Monday), the number of entries was 200,613, of which 182,240 were on payment; this was the largest number on any one day, and some 30,000 more than on the largest day in 1867, thus showing a steady advance in interest. The total receipts from visitors in 1878 were 12,653,746 francs, equal in round numbers to $2,531,650, showing quite an increase over 1867.

The total appropriation made by congress for the United States department of the World's Fair Paris 1878 was but $190,000, while Great Britian with half the probable expenses, appropriated the equivalent in pounds sterling to $335,000. However, under the conservative management of Governor McCormick, commissioner-general, the appropriation sufficed, and for the first time in any foreign World's Fair the United States had a home of its own, a building which in no way compared to the homes of other nationalities, but answered its purpose, and an illustration is presented herewith. Commissioner General McCormick in his very able and interesting report, addressed to the Secretary of State, closes as follows:

> You will hope, with me, I am sure, that hereafter, with a due regard to international courtesy and to our own prestige, when all the powers of the world are to take part in our exposition, our government may act neither reluctantly nor parsimoniously, but with ready cordiality, and in a manner to give a just idea of our actual progress in science, art, education and industry.

The display of fine arts and machinery was upon a very large and comprehensive scale, and the avenue of nations, a street 2,400 feet in length, was occupied by specimens of the domestic architecture of every country in Europe and several in Asia, Africa and America. The palace of the Trocadero on the northern bank of the Seine was a magnificent structure, with towers two-hundred and fifty feet in height, flanked by two galleries. The rules suggested by the writer and adopted at Philadelphia requiring two copies of a photograph of every person entitled to a free admission, was enforced in Paris and found to work successfully. The total number of persons who *visited Paris* during the six months this World's Fair remained open was 571,792 being *308,000 more* than came to Paris the preceding year, and the profit to the city of Paris was estimated at $15,000,000, so that the indirect advantages more than covered the whole cost of the exhibition.

WORLD'S FAIR, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1879.

The Sydney International Exhibition of 1879 was opened on the 17th day of September of that year. It was kept open until April 20, 1880, and during that period it was visited by 1,117,536 persons as per official report, of whom 267,056 entered free, and 850,480 paid for admission, the amount realized being £40,432 or in round numbers $202,180. The total amount of space covered by the exhibition buildings including the restaurants was 650,000 square feet or rather more than 15 acres. There were 9,345 exhibitors. The number of awards was 6,756 in addition to 798 prizes given to exhibitors at the special shows. The net cost of the Exhibition, after deducting all returns, entrances, concessions, etc., was in round numbers $1,321,000.00, but as usual this was more than repaid in the large sums of money expended in Sydney.

The United States Commission at Sydney was composed as follows:

O. M. Spencer, Esq., Consul General, President.
Dr. C. C. Cox, First Executive Officer
Dr. E. H. Williams, Commissioner.
Augustus Morris, Esq., Commissioner.
S. P. Lord, Esq., Commissioner.
Gregory P. Harte, Esq., Hon. Commissioner.
Oswald Monson, Esq., Hon. Commissioner.
Sydney Webster Bedford, Esq., Secretary.
G. R. C. Bromley, Acting Secretary.

Commissioners in the United States:

Henry W. Peabody, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Roderick W. Cameron, Esq., New York, N. Y.

The following countries were represented at the World's Fair Sydney 1879:

Austria.	India.	South Australia.
Belgium.	Italy.	Straits Settlement.
Canada.	Japan.	Switzerland.
Ceylon.	Netherlands.	Tasmania.
Figi.	New Caledonia.	United States.
France.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Germany.	New Zealand.	West Australia.
Great Britain.	Queensland.	

The United States received 17 complimentary awards and medals, also 6 special medals to exhibitors, and in all 292 awards. As the exhibits from the United States were only 310, it is evident that all but eighteen of our exhibitors received awards due equally to the merits of the exhibits and the courtesy of the judges. Very special attention was given at Sydney to the agricultural live stock display, the exhibitors in these classes being 2,046 or nearly one-fourth of the whole exhibit.

WORLD'S FAIR MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, 1880.

The site selected for this exhibition was the Alton Gardens, a public park comprising an area of about 63 acres, over the whole of which the commissioners were to have exclusive control. The plans and specifications for the exhibition buildings were prepared and duly submitted to parliament on the 12th of November, 1878 together with an estimate of the cost. According to the architects estimate the cost of erecting the main building with one machinery annex was to be in round numbers $337,000, a further sum of $25,000 being added for cellarage deemed necessary by the commissioners, and the whole contract was given out for $357,000. The buildings as finally completed consisted of the permanent nave 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, with galleries and large cellars; two permanent annexes 460 feet long and 138 feet wide, one main temporary hall 820 feet long and 490 feet wide, a temporary annex for British machinery containing about 21,000 square feet, German and Austrian annexes containing about 20,000 feet of space. The total cost of all the buildings was £246,365 3s. 6d., or in our money roughly $1,201,025. Energetic measures were taken by the experienced Secretary Mr. Geo. C. Levey, C. M. G. to secure publicity throughout the whole of the civilized world and before the notice of all nations, through the medium of her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls, and the Secretary himself spent one year in traveling all over North America and Europe to the great advantage of the exhibition.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

Oliver M. Spencer, Esq., U. S. Consul General, Commissioner.
Thos. R. Pickering, Esq., Executive Manager.

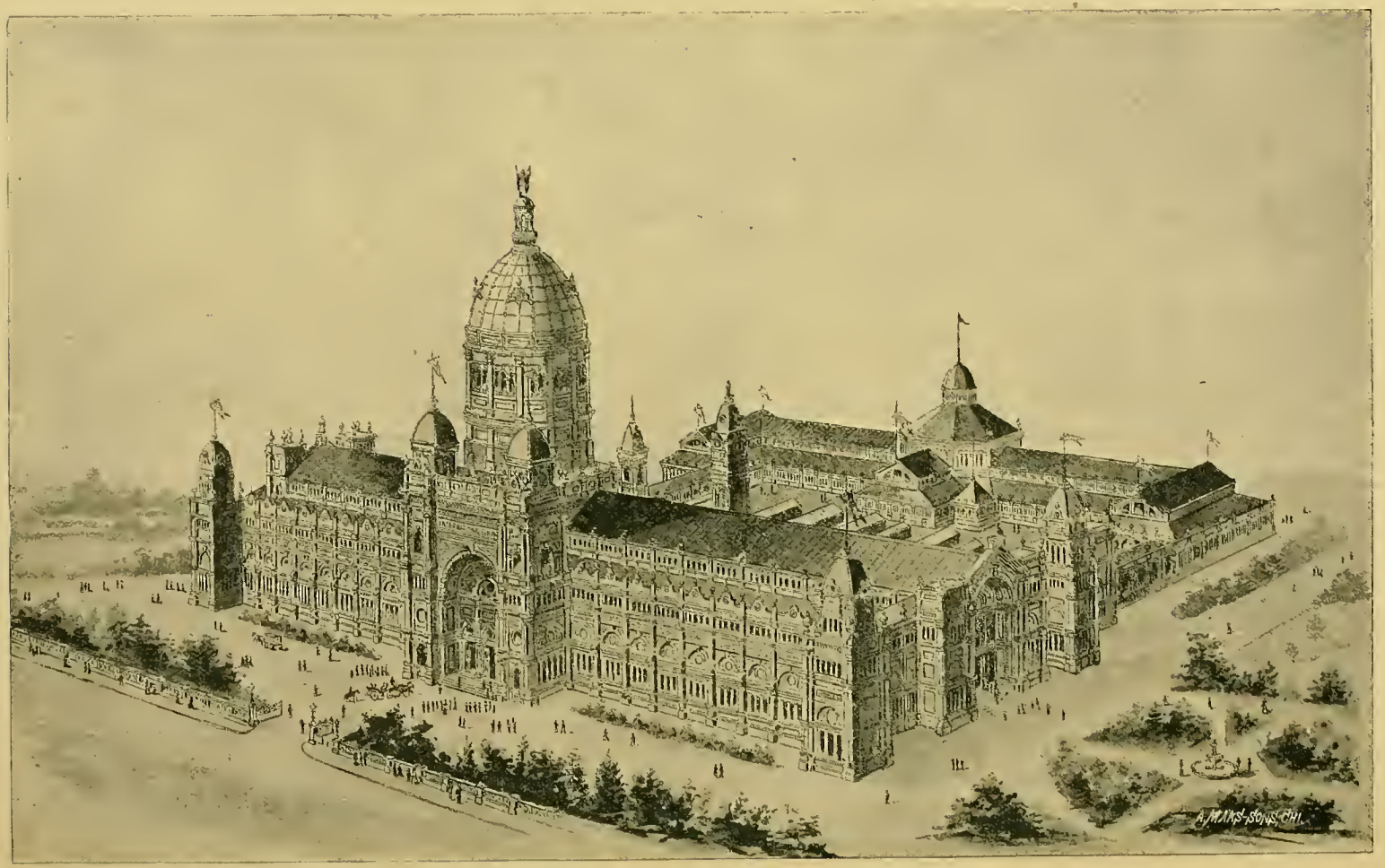
HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

Augustus Morris, Esq.
J. K. Smyth, Esq.
Andrew Newell, Esq.
Samuel P. Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul General.
Edward H. Williams, Esq.
Joseph C. Earle, Esq., *Secretary*.

EXHIBITORS.

The total number of exhibitors was 12,792, who represented over 32,000 separate exhibits. The countries represented being as follows:

	Exhibitors.	Exhibits.		Exhibitors.	Exhibits.
Austria	373	852	New Caledonia and Algiers	40	100
Belgium	327	817	Germany	963	2,407
France	1,106	2,765	Italy	888	2,220



WORLD'S FAIR, MELBOURNE, 1880.

	Exhibitors.	Exhibits.		Exhibitors.	Exhibits.
Japan	168	420	Queensland	587	1,467
Netherlands	79	197	Fiji	285	612
Switzerland	52	155	Victoria	2,130	5,325
United States	366	915	China	20	50
United Kingdom	1,379	3,447	Denmark	8	18
British India	1,172	2,950	Norway	7	17
Ceylon	818	2,045	Russia	1	3
Mauritius	98	245	South Africa	24	60
Straits Settlement	97	252	South Sea Islands	1	25
New South Wales	419	1,047	Spain, Portugal & Colonies,	5	13
Formosa	258	645	Sweden	10	25
Western Australia	149	372	Turkey	3	8
South Australia	330	820			
New Zealand	629	1,562	Total	12,792	31,856

VISITORS.

Although the exhibition was closed at night, and no extraneous attractions offered, the total atttendance was:

Adults	853,655
Children	116,132
Season Tickets	16,061
Miscellaneous	344,431
Total	1,330,279

Of above in round numbers 1,000,000 paid for admission, which is considerably more than the whole population of the Colony. These numbers will compare very favorably with the result of any previous World's Fair held either in Europe or America at none of which was there an attendance so large in proportion to the population. Patent machines were used for registering the admissions which worked very well. The public school children were admitted free on certain selected days. It will be borne in mind the United States had 366 exhibitors; their exhibits were awarded prizes as follows:

First Class	172
Second Class	73
Third Class	33
Fourth Class	13
Fifth Class	308
Honorable Mention	2
Gold Medal	30
Silver Medal	89
Bronze Medal	53

The medals being awarded to those in each class who seemed specially deserving.

The total number of awards was 9,671 and of medals 3,008. The large increase in our trade with Australia, due first to the World's Fair Philadelphia, has been still further added to by the results of the Melbourne Exhibition, so that to-day our exports of manufactured goods to Australia are larger than ever before.

FOREIGN WORLD'S FAIR BOSTON 1883.

While this important exhibition was confined to other nations than our own, it is interesting from the fact that a larger number of foreign countries was represented than ever before or since. It was entirely in the hands of a private organi-

zation, comprising some of the best known and most prominent citizens of Boston. Its title was, "The American Exhibition of the Products, Arts and Manufactures of Foreign Nations." It had the support of the United States government to this extent: Through the courtesy of the State Department, all circulars, notices and official documents were forwarded free of charge to all United States ministers, consuls general and consuls, together with an official letter from the State Department, as per the following:

GEN. C. B. NORTON,

Secretary Foreign Exhibition, Boston, Mass.:

Sir:—The members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation have visited me asking the countenance of the government in furtherance of the proposed Exhibition of Foreign Manufacturing, Artistic and Industrial Productions, which it is proposed to hold in Boston during September, October and November of the present year. This project had already been brought to the attention of this government, and will be supported by it so far as may comport with the fact that it is local rather than a national enterprise. To this end I have instructed the diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad to bring the subject suitably to the notice of foreign governments, and I have also prepared a circular of instructions to our consuls directing them to give publicity to the circulars issued by your association, and to furnish intending exhibitors with all needful information. It gives me pleasure to acquaint you with this action, and to request that you send me, with as little delay as possible, 5,000 copies of your descriptive circular, for distribution through the ministers and consuls.

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President June 28, 1882, all goods intended for this exhibition were admitted to remain in bond free of duty while on exhibition.

OFFICERS OF THE FOREIGN WORLD'S FAIR BOSTON 1883.

President ..... NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE.
Secretary ..... C. B. NORTON.
Treasurer ..... F. W. LINCOLN.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee, President Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.
Frederick W. Lincoln, Ex-Mayor of Boston.
Frederick O. Prince, Ex-Mayor of Boston.
Lansing Millis, Manager Central Vermont Railroad.
James H. Wilson, President New York & New England Railroad.
Francis A. Walker, President Mass. Institute of Technology.
William A. Hovey, Vice-President American Electric Light Co.
Hartley Lord, H. & G. W. Lord, Merchants.
Henry W. Peabody, Henry W. Peabody & Co., Shipping Merchants to Australia and South America.
S. D. Sargeant, Treasurer Heliotype Printing Co.
J. W. Wolcott, Hotel Vendome.
Nathan Appleton, Representative U. S. Panama Canal Co.
Theo. N. Vail, General Manager American Bell Telephone Co.
Jas. B. Thomas, Jr., Standard Sugar Refinery.
Edward C. Ellis, E. C. Ellis & Co.
Chas. D. Barry, Henry W. Peabody & Co.

OFFICERS.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Nellie Brightman.
Assistant Treasurer—L. S. Richards.
Bureau of Installation—Chief, John Pearce.
Bureau of Publicity—Chief, Geo. Chevalier.
Bureau of Police—Chief, Capt. C. A. Hackett.
Bureau of Art—Chief, H. R. Burdick.
Bureau of Health—Medical Director, P. Bender, M. D.
Bureau of Music—Chief, Geo. A. Jones.
Bureau of Customs—Chief, F. G. Bixby.

The building in which this World's Fair was held was erected at the expense of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at a cost of over half a million of dollars, and it is utilized for their triennial exhibitions. It is centrally located and of easy access from all sections of Boston. It is supplied completely with electric lights, steam power, water, gas and every possible convenience.

To secure prompt and immediate attention to the official communication of the United States government, special commissioners were sent abroad, with the result that all of the following nations were represented:

Algeria.	Cuba.	Holland.	San Salvador.
Australasia.	Denmark.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Austria.	East Indies.	Italy.	Siam.
Belgium.	Egypt.	Japan.	Spain.
Brazil.	England.	Mexico.	Sweden.
Canada.	Fiji Islands.	Morocco.	Switzerland.
Ceylon.	France.	Norway.	Turkey.
China.	Germany.	Persia.	Venezuela.
Colombia.	Guatemala.	Portugal.	West Indies.
Corea.	Hawaiian Islands.	Russia.	Western Islands

EXHIBITS.

There were in all at this Foreign World's Fair 680 exhibits, comprising not less than 100,000 articles of great cost, the total value being estimated at over half a million dollars. The Japanese section and the Chinese department were specially interesting.

VISITORS.

The total number of visitors, in round numbers, was 300,000, naturally confined to the city of Boston and vicinity. While this exhibition paid no profit in itself, there is a general admission on the part of the merchants of Boston that not only did it bring a large amount of money to that city, but that it led to a demand, still existing and increasing, for many varieties of products never before called for.

CHAPTER VIII.

WORLD'S FAIR PARIS 1889.

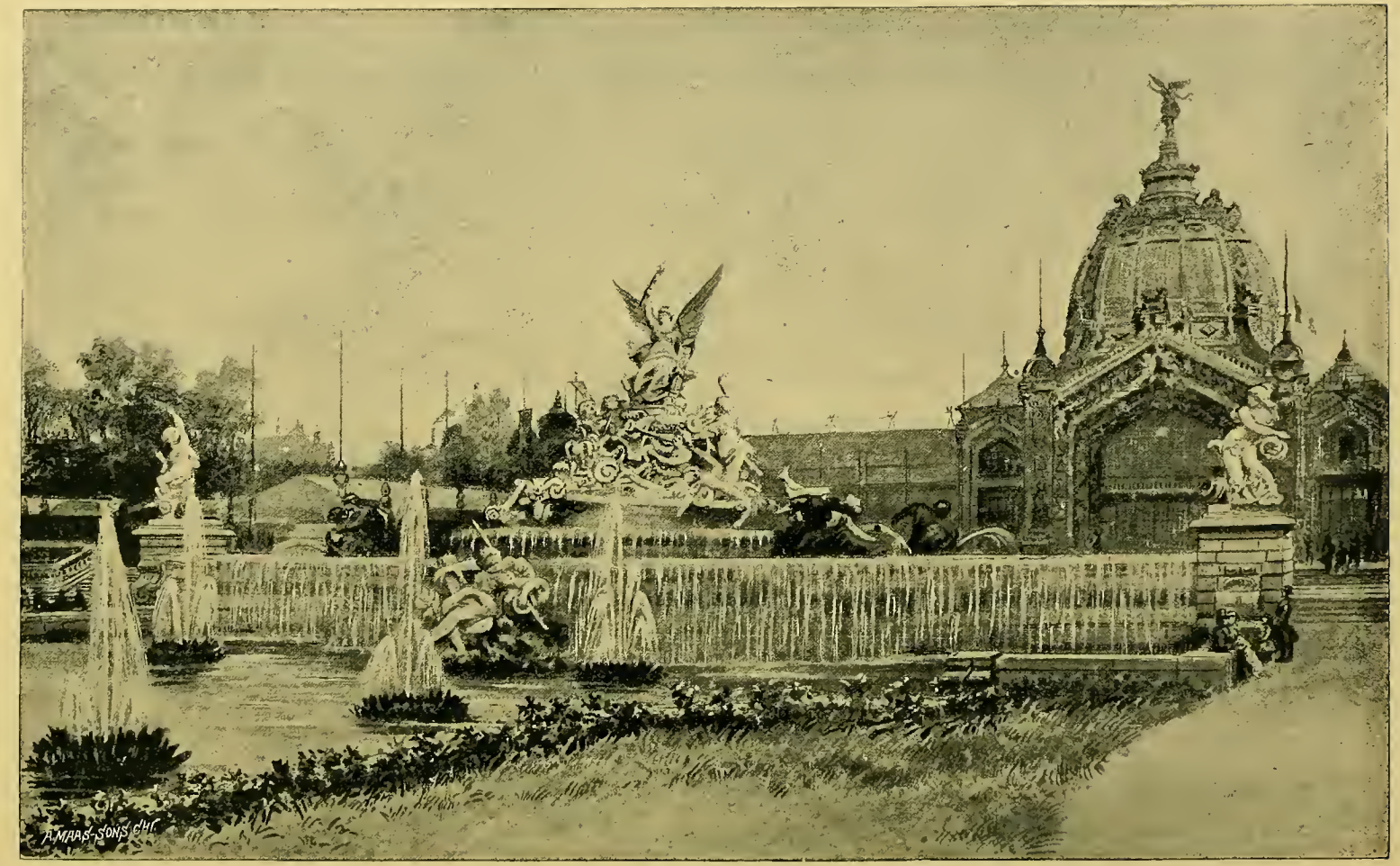
With the usual sagacity of the French nation, ample time was secured in which to carry through the most successful international exhibition that has as yet taken place. In June, 1883, the matter was first taken into consideration by some members of the Corps Legislatif. Public discussion in the press and elsewhere followed, with the result that it was considered best to hold a universal exhibition in Paris in 1889, the centenary of the French Revolution, 1779. On November 8, 1887, M. Jules Grevy, President of the Republic, signed, upon the recommendation of M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerce, a decree that a universal exhibition should be opened in Paris on May 5, 1889, and should be closed on October 31, the same year. For the purpose of successfully carrying through this great enterprise, the government pronounced in favor of a system of organization by the state in alliance with a guarantee society, which had been found to work well in 1867. This society guaranteed the state 18,000,000 francs, or $3,600,000, and gave certain pledges in the event of the expenses exceeding the amount calculated. This society or syndicate acted by means of a board of control, composed of eight municipal councillors, seventeen senators, deputies and state representatives and eighteen subscribers to the guarantee fund, each commissioner representing 1,000,000 francs. Thus the state had control of the exhibition, the city of Paris had a voice in the control, and the guarantee society did not lose sight of its capital. The state was reimbursed to a certain extent by the greater circulation of money and greater surplus from indirect taxes, the city of Paris was secured through its increased receipts in active duties, and the guarantee syndicate by its control of the receipts of the exhibition. A law dated July 6, 1886, sanctioned this combination, and on the 28th of July a decree regulated the organization of the service as follows:

ORGANIZATION.

M. Edward Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, Commissioner General.
M. Alphand, Director General of the Works.
M. Georges Berger, Director General of Exploitation.
M. Grison, Director General of Finance.
M. Bartet, Engineer in Chief.

A ministerial order was issued, dated August 26, 1886, appointing a consultative committee of 300 persons, under the title of the Grand Council of the Universal Exhibition of 1889, and this was subdivided into twenty-two consulting committees to watch over various departments of the exposition. The government issued 30,000,000 tickets to the guarantee company, which, sold at one franc each, would realize $6,000,000. It also authorized a lottery with 200,000

WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1889.



GRAND FOUNTAINS, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1889.

bonds of twenty-five francs good for twenty-five tickets, the bonds bearing interest. They soon sold at thirty francs and over, thus paying the syndicate well on its investment.

EXPENSES.

The original estimate for buildings and grounds for the World's Fair Paris 1889 was 32,664,518 francs; in our money about $6,500,000. This included every item chargeable to buildings and grounds, and the result, it will be admitted by every visitor, indicated a good return on the investment, especially when, in closing up the account, the actual cost was found to be $646,490 less than the above estimate. The total estimate made for the entire cost of the World's Fair Paris 1889 was 43,000,000 francs, but the result shows an outlay of only 41,500,000, the gross total being as follows:

Receipts	49,500,000 francs
Expenses	41,500,000 francs
Showing an excess in receipts of	8,000,000 francs

Or $1,600,000. This wonderful result, exceeding that of any previous exhibition, was due almost entirely to the admirable organization of the whole affair from its smallest detail, and the fact that nearly all the officials connected with it were men of experience.

EXHIBITORS.

There were in all 55,000 exhibitors, more than at any previous world's fair. Of this number about 1,750 were from the United States, the commission from this country being organized as follows:

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

Commissioner General—William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.
Assistant Commissioner General—Somerville Pinkney Tuck, New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Benjamin H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Aide-de-Camp, Naval Commissioner.
Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp, Military Commissioner.
Capt. Henry Clay Cochrane, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Detachment of Marines.
Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy, U. S. Marine Corps.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DIVISIONS.

Fine Arts—J. H. Thieriot.
Education—C. Wellman Parks.
Industrial—W. L. Bailie.
Machinery—T. R. Pickering.
Agriculture—F. T. Bickford.
Electricity—Carl Hering.
Minerals—George F. Kunz.

The total number of awards to American exhibitors was 941, as follows:

Grand Prizes	52
Gold Medals	189
Silver Medals	273
Bronze Medals	220
Honorable Mentions	207

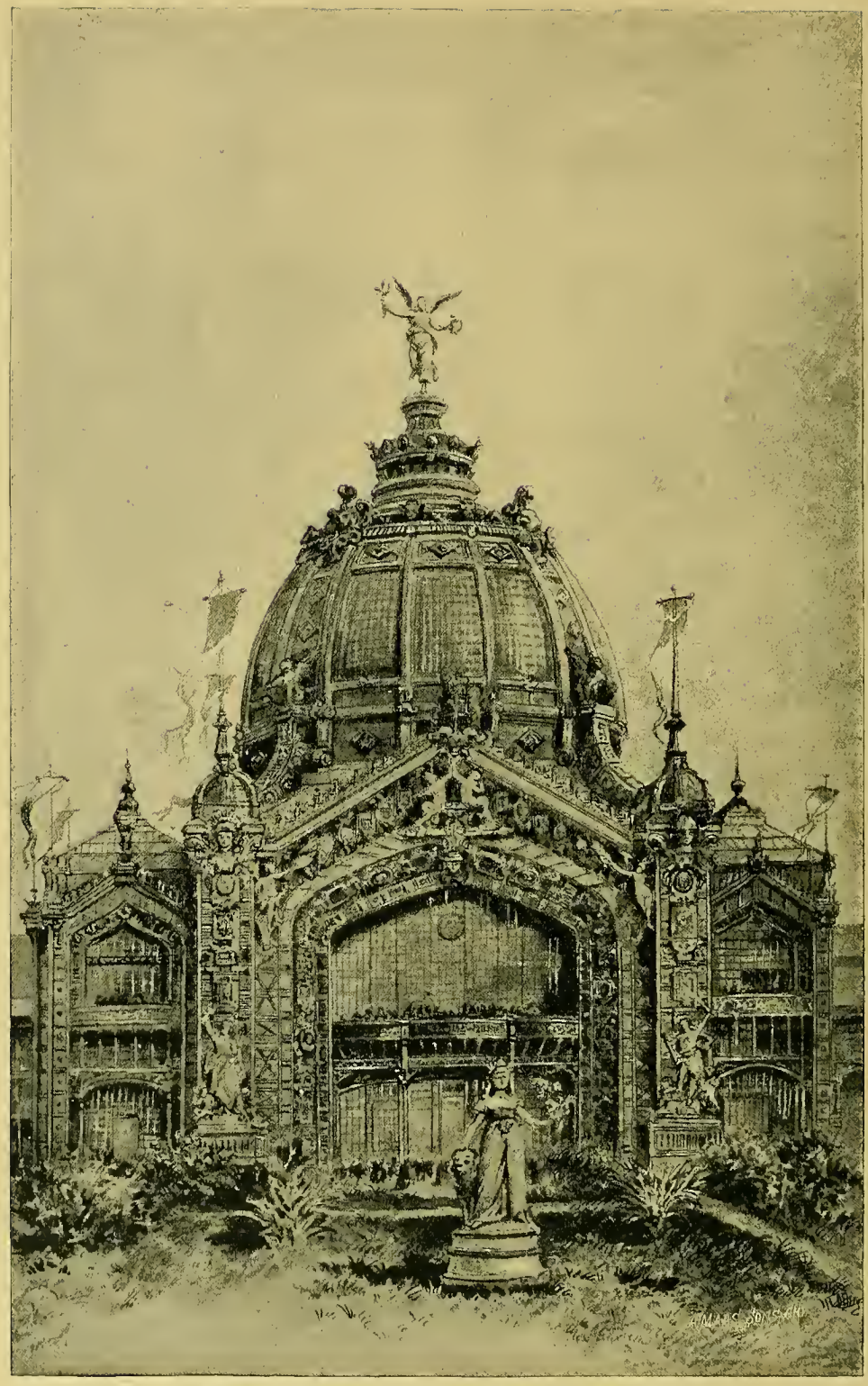
This being the last of the World's Fairs, it has been thought best to present a list of such exhibitors from the United States as received the grand prize or gold medal.

GRAND PRIZE.

J. Melchers, Detroit, Mich.
Boston Public Schools.
Bureau of Education, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.
Bureau of Ethnography, Washington, D. C.
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Geological Commission, Washington, D. C.
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
Meteorological Service, Washington, D. C.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
University of the State of New York, N. Y.
The Century Company, New York, N. Y.
Leroy W. Fairchild, New York, N. Y.
United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Signal Service, Washington, D. C.
Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.
United States Signal Service, War Department.
United States Geological Survey.
T. G. Hawkes, Corning, N. Y.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.
Tiffany & Co., New York, N. Y.
John B. Stetson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Collective Exhibit of Ores and Minerals of the United States, prepared by Prof. W. P. Blake.
Agricultural Department.
Garner & Co., New York, N. Y.
R G Solomon, Newark, N. J.
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.
Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
International Button Hole Co.
Hale Sewing Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport, Conn.
J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Healey & Co., New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Altoona, Pa.
American Bell Telephone Co., Boston, Mass.
Thomas A. Edison, Llewellyn Park, N. J.
Elisha Gray, Highland Park, Ill.
Elihu Thomson, Lynn, Mass.
U. S. Engineer Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.
Bergner & Engel, Philadelphia, Pa.
McCormick Harvester, Chicago, Ill.
Walter A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

GOLD MEDAL.

Butler Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eugene L. Vail.
E. L. Weeks, Boston, Mass.
E. Abbey, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. S. Reinhart, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elbridge Kingsley, New York, N. Y.
C. W. Bardeen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, N. Y.
Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
National College for Deaf Mutes, Washington, D. C.
Industrial School for Indian Children, Carlisle, Pa.
Sockanosset School for Boys, Howard, R. I.
Education and the Common School Educator.
Public Schools of Elizabeth, N. J.
Bureau of Public Instruction, Sacramento, Cal.
Department of Public Instruction, Des Moines, Ia.
Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.
Commissioner of Schools, Columbus, Ohio.
Bureau of Education, Madison, Wis.
Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston, Mass.
Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York, N. Y.
Journal of Education and the American Teacher.
J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
G. & C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass.
National Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Public Schools of the City of Pitttburgh, Pa.
Popular Educator.
Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, Mass.
The Chatauqua Circle, Syracuse, N. Y.
Public Schools of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.
Public Schools of Moline, Ill.
Department of Public Instruction, Iowa.
Department of Public Instruction, Massachusetts.
Public Schools of Galveston, Texas.
Department of Public Instruction, California.
Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin.
Public Schools of Boston.



CENTRAL DOME, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1889.

Public Schools of Pittsburg
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
E. D. Cope.
U. S. Naval School.
American Natural History Museum, New York.
University of Virginia.
Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Manual Training School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
D. Appleton & Co, New York, N. Y.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.
J. B. Lippincott & Co., New York, N. Y.
G. C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass.
New York Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y.
L. L. Brown Paper Co., Adams, Mass.
S. & D. Warren & Co., Boston, Mass.
Prang & Co., Boston, Mass.
Tiffany & Co., New York, N. Y.
George Barker, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Eastman Dry Plate Co., Rochester, N. Y.
University of California.
Darling, Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I.
H. Holleritt, Washington, D. C.
J P. Lesley, Harrisburgh, Pa
Heywood Bros. & Co., New York, N. Y.
Rookwood Pottery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.
Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y.
Ladd & Coffin, New York, N. Y.
W. Demuth & Co., New York, N. Y.
Garner & Co., New York, N Y
Mayer, Strouse & Co, New York, N. Y.
Reneke Bros., New York.
R. Dunlap & Co., New York, N Y.
N. J. Schloss & Co., New York, N. Y.
Colts Firearms Co, Hartford, Conn.
Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Boston India Rubber Shoe Co.
Marks Adjustable Chair Co, New York, N Y
Anaconda Mining Co.
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., New York, N. Y.
State of Nevada.
The Cowles Electric Smelting & Aluminum Co., Lockport, N. Y.
Yale Manufacturing Co.
Drake Co., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
J B. Randal, San Francisco, Cal.
Arthur C. Jackson, Sanford, Fla.
Korbel & Bros., San Francisco, Cal.
Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.
Cotton Oil Product Co., New York, N. Y
F. W. Devoe & Co., New York, N. Y.
Revere Rubber Co, Boston, Mass.
Seabury & Johnson, New York, N. Y
Cheseborough Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.
F S. Pease, Buffalo, N. Y.
Valentine & Co., New York, N. Y.
Fairchild Bros., New York, N. Y.
George Upton, Boston, Mass.
J. S. Barnet & Bro., New York, N. Y.
Blanchard Bros., Newark, N. J.
Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., New York, N. Y.
Simeon Howes, Silver Creek, N. Y.
American Elevator Co., New York.
C. H. Brown & Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Straight Line Engine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Armington & Sims, Providence, R I.
Otis Bros. & Co., New York, N. Y.
American Screw Co., Providence, R. I.
G. F. Simonds, Fitchburg, Mass.
National Cordage Co., New York, N. Y.
Davis Sewing Machine Co., Watertown, N Y.
Paine Shoe Lasting Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y.
New Home Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N Y
Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Writing Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Hammond Type Writer Co., New York, N.Y.
Cobb Vulcanite Wire Co., Wilmington, Del.
Heisler Electric Light Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Okonite Co., New York, N. Y.
Western Electric Co, Chicago, Ill
Herring & Co., New York, N. Y.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.
Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.
Glen Cove Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y
C. A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
J. H. Michener, Philadelphia, Pa.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.
G. Coward & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Curtise Bros., Rochester, N. Y.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
A. G. Chouche, California.
G Megliavalla, Napa, Cal.
C A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.
State of California.
John Osborn, Son & Co., New York, N. Y
Beadleston & Woerz, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Kunz, New York, N. Y.
S. R. & T. C. Mott, New York, N. Y.
State of Kansas.
E. D. Fernew, Washington, D. C.
William Saunders, Washington, D. C.

Batchellor & Sons Co., Wallingford, Vt.
Johnston Harvester Co., Brockport, N. Y.
Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Columbiana, Ohio.
Richmond Cedar Works, New York, N. Y.
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.
Universal Peace Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Department of Labor, Massachusetts.
Department of Labor, New York.
Young Men's Christian Association, New York, N. Y.
Women's Temperance Union, United States.

As no official report of the United States Commission to World's Fair Paris 1889 has yet been made, the above list is made up from the best attainable sources.

The Scripps League of American Newspapers paid the expenses of fifty American working men and women to the Paris Exposition.

POLICE SERVICE.

For the proper charge of this important service during the day, the following were required from May 5 to November 5, six months: 4 chiefs, 4 brigadiers, 52 sous brigadiers, 800 policemen. For the night service: 2 lieutenants, 4 non-commissioned officers, 8 brigadiers, and 125 men of the Republican Guard, equivalent to our state troops. In addition, 62 secret service agents were employed, under the command of a chief and two assistants. The total number of arrests during the entire period of the World's Fair was only 198, which were divided as follows: 139 French, 9 Italians, 5 English, 7 Belgians, 5 Austrians, 9 Swiss, 6 Germans, 3 Spanish, 4 Russians, 1 Hollander, 2 Irish, 1 Egyptian, 1 Brazilian, 1 American, 1 Turk, 1 Algerian, 2 Luxembourgians. These were mostly arrested for theft and pocket picking.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

A central post or hospital was established, controlled by a medical director and nine assistants. There were also five sub-medical stations in different parts of the grounds, with telephone connection with the city ambulance stations. The largest number of medical calls were due to accidents to workmen prior to the opening of the exposition.

It is a most remarkable fact that during the World's Fair 1889, Paris was exceptionally healthy, statistics indicating a *diminution* in the rate of mortality as compared with former years. Philosophers have said for centuries past that "one does not think of dying when happy," and perhaps this may explain the incongruity. One thing is certain, that neither the Parisians themselves nor their visitors had time to think of getting ill.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

The trains on this great accommodation to visitors started from the monumental gate at the Quay d'Orsay, and, making several turns and three stops, arrived at the machinery hall. The fifteen engines used were run by steam, compressed air and electricity, carrying 100 carriages of different plans. A uniform price of twenty-five centimes, or five cents, was made for the entire trip or any

portion thereof. These trains commenced running at 9 a. m. till midnight at intervals of ten minutes. There were carried on this railroad 6,342,670 visitors, being an average per day of 35,238 persons in 3,708 trains, and during the six months of active work only one accident has been noted. Rolling chairs were largely used by invalids and others during the exposition.

VISITORS.

The regular entrance fee was one franc, but, owing to the lottery system, a very large number entered at half that price. The total number of admissions by ticket between May 6 and November 6, was 28,149,353, or more than three times the number of entrances to the Centennial, thus carrying out the steady rule of progression in increased numbers which all exhibitions indicate, the daily average being 137,289. It is estimated that 400,000 people visited the fair on the last day, which makes it the largest single day in world's fairs. Paris has one advantage so far as statistics are concerned. The police of that city can form some data fairly reliable as to the number of arrivals into the city of Paris, as every hotel and apartment house is obliged by law to keep a register. These show that about 1,500,000 came into the city, and upon that basis that there were not less than 5,000,000 separate visitors to the World's Fair, which would allow a trifle over five entries to each person. It is the judgment of the writer, from pretty careful examination, that the average entrances into the Paris exposition would be more nearly ten to each person, the admission being only one franc, in which case (if correct) there were less than 3,000,000 visitors. However that may be, there was an increase of 12,000,000 entries over Paris, 1878, and 18,000,000 over Philadelphia, 1876.

For the evening or for Sunday, an extra ticket was required; and the wonderful fountains, electric colored lights and splendid bands of music brought together a very much increased attendance. It has been estimated by a regular visitor that to see the entire exhibition one would walk at least fifteen miles. Foreign committees, established at the request of the French government, were each invited to be represented by a delegate charged to deal with questions interesting to the nation he represented.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

As is well known, the Champ de Mars was again selected as the site for the World's Fair Paris 1889. The total space occupied was 173 acres. The largest building on the ground was the Machinery Palace, 1,378 feet long, 406 feet wide and 166 feet high. This building cost $1,500,000 and covered eleven acres. The Palace of Arts cost $1,350,000, and the Palace of the French Section cost $1,150,000, while $500,000 were expended on the parks and gardens. Among these parks were interspersed that marvelous collection of dwellings representing an Indian dwelling, a street in Algiers, houses of New Caledonia, the Tunisian minaret, Turkish village, English dairies, Dutch bakeries, etc. There is no question but that the Eiffel Tower was the principal attraction in Paris, 1889, as it is now, the writer having received a postal card from its top within the past few days. This structure, 984 feet high, is named after its inventor, a French engineer, who, however, has given credit to this country as having furnished the idea; possibly the Sawyer Observatory at the

Centennial may have suggested it. Its base forms a gigantic archway over a main path leading from the bridge into the central grounds of the exposition. The tower is of very simple construction, built entirely of iron girders and pillars, with four great shafts consisting of four columns each, starting from the four corners of the base and merging into the single shaft, which forms the main part of the tower. This shaft ends in a great cupola or Alpine reception room, which in turn is surmounted by a still higher lantern or observatory, the platform of which is over 800 feet above the ground. The total weight has been estimated at 15,000,000 pounds, or 7,500 tons, and the cost at about $1,000,000, the French government assuming one-third the expense. To all who visited the Eiffel Tower from this country, it must have been some satisfaction to know that the only safe and rapid means of reaching the top was by the Otis elevator, an American invention and manufacture. On the first platform of the Eiffel Tower restaurants have been established, where visitors can rest and refresh themselves and enjoy a magnificent view of Paris and its suburbs. There are four elevators leading to the first platform, two of the Otis American pattern, carrying fifty passengers each and moving at the rate of two meters a second; and two of French design, carrying 100 passengers each and traveling one meter a second.

The results of the World's Fair Paris 1889 were most satisfactory. The gold reserve or balance in the Bank of France was enormously increased. It was estimated that Americans brought over and spent 350,000,000 francs in gold. By careful police estimates the total number of strangers in France during the exposition was fixed at 1,500,000, of which the majority were thus divided:

Belgians	225,000	Swedes and Norwegeans	2 500
English	380,000	Greeks, Roumanians and Turks	5 000
Germans	160,000	Africans, principally Algerians	12.000
Swiss	52,000	North Americans	90,000
Spaniards	56,000	South Americans	25.000
Italians	38.000	Oceanica, Java, etc	3 000
Russians	7,000		

The various railroad companies admit an increase in numbers over the six months of the preceding year of 1,878,747, and in receipts of over 66,000,000 francs, and the City of Paris Omnibus Company of 4,000,000. The Cab Company transported 29,097,112 persons from January 1 to November 1, 1889; the same period in the previous year, only 12,000,000, with an increase in revenue of 1,558,000 francs. The Louvre, a large dry goods store, ran four *free* stages to the exhibition, carrying 1,320,000 passengers gratis. There were some 300 open wagons or spring wagons in use, run by private parties, making as high as $50 per day. The tramways, from May 6 to October 31, carried 6,342,670 people, giving over 1,500,000 francs receipts, sometimes carrying 10,000 per hour. The Belt Line carried an average of 30,000 per day during the fair, and a total of not less than 16,215,825 individuals, and the small steamboats on the Seine, 13,527,125. It was estimated that the increase in the consumption of meat amounted to 3,278,871 pounds, and of wine 3,162,227 gallons. The theaters all showed large gains, the total excess of receipts over previous years being 10,867,555 francs. The restaurants were great gainers, the increased receipts being at the Champ de Mars alone 1,640,000 francs more than in the previous year. The World's Fair Paris 1889 showed a *profit* of 8,000,000 francs, the *loss* in 1878 at the Paris Exposition being 31,704,890 francs.

PALACE OF ART, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1889.

Adding together the increase of the bank balances, of the receipts of railroads and of the revenue, a total gain of not far short of 500,000,000 francs will appear; to this must be added the strictly private receipts. Allowing 1,500,000 of foreign visitors, spending an average of 500 francs or $100 each while in Paris, and 6,000,000 from the provinces of France, spending say 100 francs or $20 each, are 1,250,000,000 more, giving a total direct of 1,750,000,000 francs, or about $350,000,000. Thus the heavy outlays made by the French government and the city of Paris were returned tenfold.

CHAPTER IX.

WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO 1893.

For some years past it has been a question for discussion in the columns of the press and in Congress, as to the proper manner in which to celebrate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. When at last it was decided to have an International Exhibition, several of our cities made claim to the honor of having it held within their borders, and as is well known, after much discussion in and out of Congress, it was settled that the City of Chicago should be the accepted location. So much time had elapsed however that it was found impossible to have so large an undertaking complete and in running order in season to celebrate the proposed anniversary, therefore it was decided to inaugurate the buildings in 1892, and have the World's Fair in 1893.

Long prior to any action on the part of Congress, His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier, officially brought the subject to the attention of her citizens and at their request, in company with Mr. Thos. B. Bryan and Mr. Edward T. Jeffery, he appeared before the Congressional Committee in Washington, with the result that their able management, together with the practical good sense of a majority of the Senate and House, settled the question of a proper site for the World's Fair 1893. It is a curious fact that, while the general public, all our manufacturers and producers, and men of science and experience, have proved over and over again the great money value of these International Exhibitions to the United States, Congresss has shown a steady and determined opposition to any appropriations for such purposes. It has practically done nothing. The money loaned by the government to the Board of Finance, Philadelphia, was recalled dollar for dollar, although it has been proved beyond question that the duties received on increased importations would have paid the loan ten times over, and still more important that the improvements in our own manufactures had added so largely to our increased sales abroad as to make a difference of millions of dollars. A careful consideration of this subject at the present time should insure the most liberal action on the part of Congress toward the World's Fair Chicago 1893. There is no probability that there will be another in this country, certainly not for the next twenty years. Great Britain proposes to have one in 1895 and France in 1900, and in all probability the advanced views of the Emperor of Germany will insure a World's Fair in Berlin in the meantime.

Every nation, except our own, has made liberal appropriation for such exhibition, increasing the amounts on the assurance thus received of their great value and profit to the nations where such World's Fairs were held. The appropriation for the exhibits of the different departments of government is all very well as showing the value of a working administration; but an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be

THOMAS W. PALMER.

entirely expended in showing processes of manufacture, from the raw product to the completed fabric, would not only prove of practical money value to the nation, but would prove to be a source of interest, instruction and information such as this world has never before witnessed. Cotton in the boll on the plant, carried through all processes of ginning, weaving, dyeing, etc., until the completed goods shown ready for delivery; wool on the back of the Merino sheep, and so on through all the steps necessary to present a manufactured roll of cloth. Treatment in the same way of glass, pottery, silk, ribbons, paper, tobacco, ice, brick, methods of printing, lithographing, plants for the manufacture of iron, steel, tinware, copper; all these are legitimate objects for presentation to the millions of our own people and foreigners visiting us in 1893, and no money appropriation would receive such united adhesion by the constituents of our representatives in Congress. To secure the proper organization of such a plan, immediate action is necessary, and there can be no question but that the leading manufacturers in these important branches, as well as many others, would co-operate to the general public advantage. The result of the action of Congress was the passage of the following bill:

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois.

WHEREAS, It is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

WHEREAS, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of arts, industries and manufactures, and products of the soil, mine and sea shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of two commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, two from each state and territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the states and territories, respectively, and by the President eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and the District of Columbia and eight alternate commissioners at large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in the commission nominated by the governors of the several states and territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the commission at large and from the District of Columbia, may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for their original appointment.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the governors of the several states and territories, respectively, thereof, and request such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed shall be

called together by the Secretary of State of the United States in the city of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, as soon as convenient after the appointment of said commissioners, and within thirty days thereafter. The said commissioners, at said first meeting, shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered, and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose, at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two," *Provided*, That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said exposition; *And provided*, That said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual *bona fide* and valid subscription to its capital stock, which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

SEC. 6. That the said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification for exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits, which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

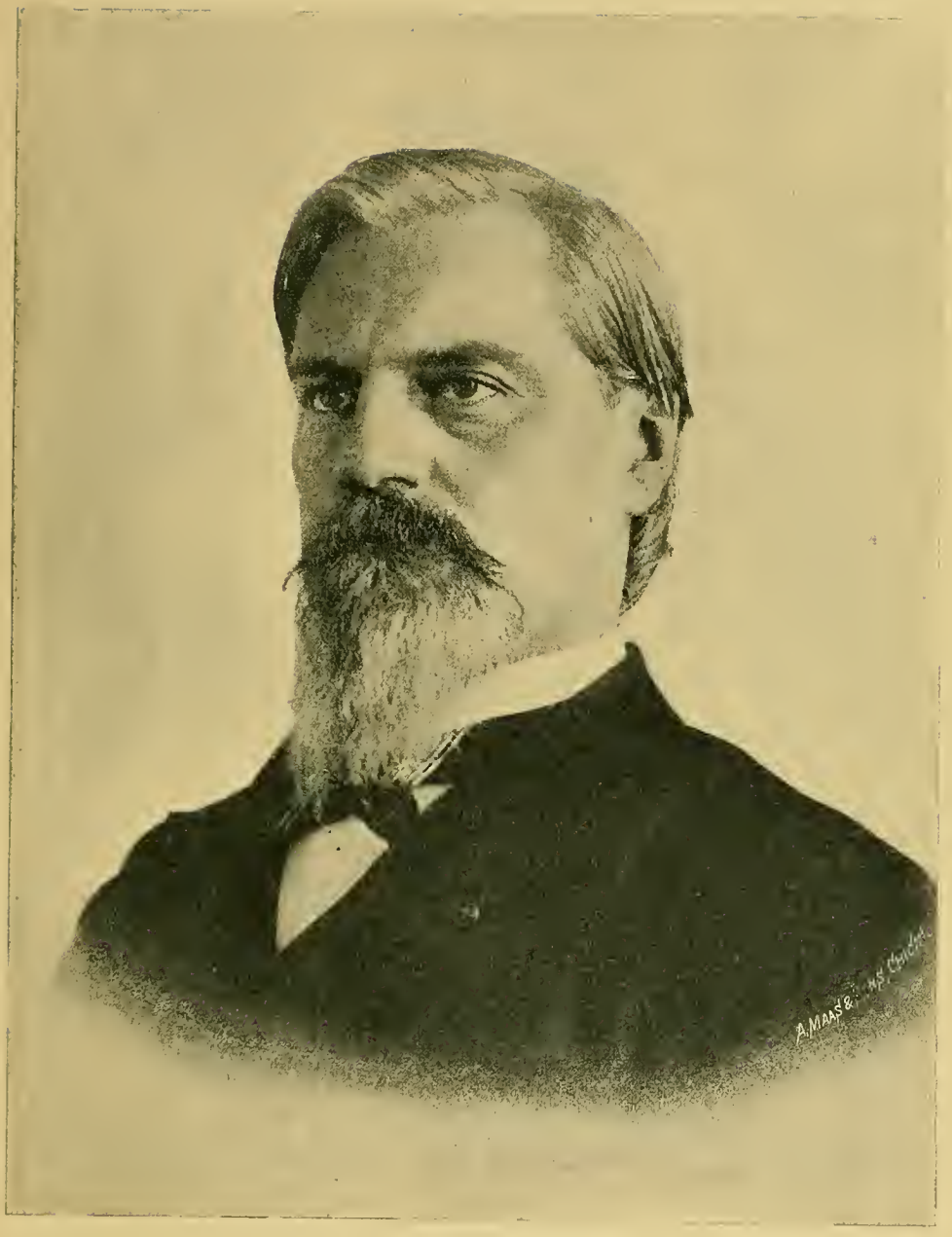
SEC. 7. That after the plans for said exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commissioners.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor, in April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampdon Roads and proceed thence to said review.

SEC. 9. That said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in said city of Chicago on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies, and said exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be closed at such time as the commission may determine, but not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

SEC. 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SEC. 11. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be



COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS.

BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO, 1890.

admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 12. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said exhibition.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the commission to make report from time to time to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the exposition.

SEC. 14. That the commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 15. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings proceedings or representations of the said corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants, or employes, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor or wages of said officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 16. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition, by the government of the United States, from its Executive Department, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a government exhibit, a board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each executive department, and one by the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selections to be approved by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States, said building and apparatus to be removed at the close of the exhibition and re-erected at the place now authorized by law.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition for the government exhibits, as provided in this act, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June

thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said building or buildings to be constructed as far as possible of iron, steel and glass, or of such other material as may be taken out and sold to the best advantage; and he is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Chicago, or to the said World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine.

SEC. 18. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the government and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said government exhibit, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year, and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable, on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the commission or any of its officers or employes, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said exposition for a sum exceeding in the aggregate one million five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 19. That the Commissioners and alternate Commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligation created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 21. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any state, and all contracts made in any state for the purposes of the exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof.

SEC. 22. That no member of said commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the said commission.

Approved April 25, 1890.

In compliance with this act of Congress, the governors of the various states and territories nominated commissioners and alternates, and these gentlemen, together with the commissioners at large, as follows, met in Chicago, June 26, 1890.

COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
Augustus G. Bullock, Worcester, Mass.	Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset, Maine.
Gorton W. Allen, Auburn, New York.	Louis Fitzgerald, New York, N. Y.
Peter A. B. Widener, Philadelphia, Pa.	John W. Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.	James Oliver, South Bend, Ind.
Richard C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.	R. W. Furnas, Brownsville, Neb.
William Lindsay, Frankfort, Ky.	P. J. Walsh, Atlanta, Ga.
Henry Exall, Dallas, Texas.	H. L. King, San Antonio, Texas.
Mark L. McDonald, Santa Rosa, Cal.	Thomas Burke, Seattle, Wash.

ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO, 1890.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATES.

ALABAMA.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
Frederick G. Bromberg, Mobile.	Gotthold L. Werth, Montgomery.
Oscar R. Hundley, Huntsville.	William S. Hull, Sheffield.

ARKANSAS.

John D. Adams, Little Rock.	J. T. W. Tillar, Little Rock.
Lafayette Gregg, Fayetteville.	Thomas H. Leslie, Stuttgart.

CALIFORNIA.

Michel H. de Young, San Francisco.	George Hazleton, San Francisco.
William Forsyth, Fresno.	Russ D. Stephens, Sacramento.

COLORADO.

Roswell E. Goodell, Leadville.	Henry B. Gillespie, Aspen.
Frederick J. V. Skiff, Denver.	O. C. French, New Windsor.

CONNECTICUT.

Leverett Brainard, Hartford.	Charles F. Brooker, Torrington.
Thomas M. Waller, New London.	Charles R. Baldwin, Waterbury.

DELAWARE.

George V. Massey, Dover.	Chas. F. Richards, Georgetown.
Willard Hall Porter, Wilmington.	William Saulsbury, Dover.

FLORIDA.

Joseph Hirst, Tampa.	Dudley W. Adams, Tangerine.
Richard Turnbull, Monticello.	Jesse T. Bernard, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

Lafayette McLaws, Savannah.	James Longstreet, Gainesville.
Charlton H. Way, Savannah.	John W. Clark, Augusta.

IDAHO.

George A. Manning, Post Falls.	A. J. Crook, Hailey.
John E. Stearns, Nampa.	John M. Burke, Wardner.

ILLINOIS.

Charles H. Deere, Moline.	La Fayette Funk, Shirley.
Adlai T. Ewing, 38 Montauk Blk., Chicago.	De Witt Smith, Springfield.

INDIANA.

Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville.	William E. McLean, Terre Haute.
Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis.	Charles M. Trevis, Crawfordsville.

IOWA.

William I. Buchanan, Sioux City.	Joseph Eiboeck, Des Moines.
William F. King, Mt. Vernon.	John Hayes, Red Oak.

KANSAS.

Charles K. Holliday, Jr., Topeka.	J F. Thompson, Sabetha.
Reese R. Price, Hutchinson.	Frank W. Lanyon, Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY.

John Bennett, Richmond.	David N. Comingore, Covington.
James A. McKenzie, Oak Grove.	John S. Morris, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

Davidson B. Penn, Newellton.	Alphonse Le Duc, New Orleans.
Thomas J. Woodward, New Orleans.	P. O. McMahon, Janjipahoal.

MAINE.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
Augustus R. Bixby, Skowhegan.	James A. Boardman, Bangor.
William G. Davis, Portland.	Clark S. Edwards, Bethel.

MARYLAND.

James Hodges, Baltimore.	George M. Upshur, Snow Hill.
Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland.	Daniel E. Conkling, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Francis W. Breed, Lynn.	George P. Ladd, Spencer.
Thomas E. Proctor, Boston.	Albert C. Houghton, North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

M. Henry Lane, Kalamazoo.	George H. Barbour, Detroit.
Charles H. Richmond, Ann Arbor.	Ernest B. Fisher, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

Matthew B. Harrison, Duluth.	Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead.
Orson V. Tousley, Minneapolis.	T. L. Hunt, Mankato.

MISSISSIPPI.

Joseph M. Bynum, Rienzi.	Fred W. Collins, Summit.
Robert L. Saunders, Jackson.	Joseph H. Brinker, West Point.

MISSOURI.

Thomas B. Bullene, Kansas City.	O. H. Piecher, Joplin.
Charles H. Jones, St. Louis.	R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph.

MONTANA.

Lewis H. Hershfield, Helena.	Benjamin F. White, Dillon.
Armistead H. Mitchell, Deer Lodge City.	Timothy E. Collins, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

Euclid Martin, Omaha.	William L. May, Fremont.
Albert G. Scott, Kearney.	John Lauterbach, Fairbury.

NEVADA.

John W. Haines, Genoa.	Enoch Strother, Virginia City.
George Russell, Elko.	Richard Ryland, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Walter Aiken, Franklin.	George Van Dyke, Lancaster.
Charles D. McDuffie, Manchester.	Frank E. Kaley, Milford.

NEW JERSEY.

William J. Sewell, Camden.	Frederick S. Fish, Newark.
Thomas Smith, Newark.	Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

Chauncey M. Depew, New York.	James H. Breslin, New York.
John Boyd Thacher, Albany.	James Roosevelt, Hyde Park.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh.	Elias Carr, Old Sparta.
Thomas B. Keogh, Greensboro.	G. A. Bingham, Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA.

H. P. Rucker, Grand Forks.	Charles H. Stanley, Steele.
Martin Ryan, Fargo.	Peter Cameron, Tyner.

OHIO.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
Harvey P. Platt, Toledo.	Lucius C. Cron, Piqua.
William Ritchie, Hamilton.	Adolph Pluemer, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

Henry Klippel, Jacksonville.	J. L. Morrow, Heppner.
Martin Wilkins, Eugene City.	W. T. Wright, Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William McClelland, Pittsburgh.	R. Bruce Ricketts, Wilkesbarre.
John W. Woodside, Philadelphia.	John K. Hallock, Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket.	Jeffrey Hazard, Providence.
Gardner C. Sims, Providence.	Lorillard Spencer, Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. P. Butler, Columbia.	E. L. Roche, Charlston.
John R. Cochran, Anderson.	J. W. Tindell, Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Merritt H. Day, Rapid City.	S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket.
William McIntyre, Watertown.	L. S. Bullard, Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

Louis T. Baxter, Nashville.	Rush Strong, Knoxville.
Thomas L. Williams, Knoxville.	A. B. Hurt, Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

Archelaus M. Cochran, Dallas.	Lock McDaniel, Anderson.
John T. Dickinson, Austin.	Henry B. Andrews, San Antonio.

VERMONT.

Henry H. McIntyre, West Randolph.	Aldace F. Walker, Rutland.
Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington.	Hiram Atkins, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

Virginius D. Groner, Norfolk.	Charles A. Heermans, Christiansburg.
John T. Harris, Harrisonburg.	Alexander McDonald, Lynchburg.

WASHINGTON.

Henry Drum, Tacoma.	William Bingham, Cheney.
Charles B. Hopkins, Spokane Falls.	Clarence B. Bagley, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

James D. Butt, Harper's Ferry.	M. J. Finley, Wheeling.
J. W. St. Clair, Fayettville.	Wellington Vrooman, Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.

Phillip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point.	Gustavus E. Gordon, Koshkonong.
John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee.	Myron Reed, Superior.

WYOMING.

Asahel C. Beckwith, Evanston.	Asa S. Mercer, Cheyenne.
Henry G. Hay, Cheyenne.	John J. McCormick, Sheridan.

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
George F. Coats, Phoenix.	W. L. Van Horn, Flagstaff.
William Zeckendorf, Tucson.	Herbert H. Logan, Phoenix.

NEW MEXICO.

Thomas C. Gutierres, Albuquerque.	Charles B. Eddy, Eddy.
Richard Mansfield White, Hermosa, Sierra Co.	Louis C. Tetard, East Las Vegas.

OKLAHOMA.

Othniel Beeson, Reno City.	Joseph W. McNiel, Guthrie.
John D. Miles, Kingfisher.	John Wallace, Oklahoma City.

UTAH.

Frederick J. Kiesel, Ogden.	William M. Ferry, Park City.
Patrick H. Lannan, Salt Lake City.	Charles Crane, Kanosh.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alexander T. Britton, Washington.	E. Kurtz Johnson, Washington.
Albert A. Wilson, Washington.	Dorsey Claggett, Washington.

The first meeting was called to order by Commissioner Adlai T. Ewing, of Illinois, at the request of the Department of State, on Friday, June 27. Thomas W. Palmer, from Michigan, was unanimously elected president.

THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Thomas Witherell Palmer, the President of the World's Columbian Commission, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 25, 1830, being now in the prime of life. He comes from New England by descent, his father, Thomas Palmer, having been born in the town of Ashford, Windham county, Conn., in 1789. Thomas Palmer emigrated to the west, and in 1809 was carrying on a lucrative trading business in the town of Detroit, with the Indians on the frontier. The mother of the subject of our sketch was born in Rhode Island, and a direct descendent from Roger Williams. Her father was a native of Mansfield, Mass., and served as a private at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was appointed by President Jefferson judge of the territory of Michigan, and in his official capacity became acquainted with the celebrated Chief Tecumseh, for whose good qualities he had the highest appreciation. Judge Witherell was more intimately associated with the early history of Detroit than any other man. Thus has been secured the very best class of ability to preside over and direct the World's Fair Commission for 1893. Senator Palmer has every right to feel proud of such an ancestry. He received his education at St. Clair College and the University of Michigan, graduating at the latter institution. He made with some friends a pedestrian tour through Spain, and thus became familiar with a people and country to which he was later accredited as minister from the United States. On his return he entered into mercantile life in Wisconsin and later in Detroit, where he has since resided, securing to himself the universal good will and esteem of his fellow citizens, of both city and state. He became active in state politics, serving as a member of the board of estimates and also as state senator. He was elected United States senator from Michigan and served for six years, to the great advantage of his native state and the interests of the great west. Senator Palmer was elected president of the water-ways convention held in Sault Sainte Marie, under the auspices of the

Duluth Chamber of Commerce, in August, 1887, to consider the condition of affair resulting from the increase of commerce between Lake Superior and the lower lakes, an important position, which he filled with much credit. In 1889 he received his appointment as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, connected to him with memories of his youth, and now for the third time brought so closely to his attention as presiding officer in the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by a Spanish citizen.

At the first meeting of the World's Columbian Commission, held in Chicago, June 26, 1890, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, was unanimously elected president and at once took the chair and its duties, presiding at the first meeting. Senator Palmer has taken hold of this great enterprise with his usual energy and a conviction of success, which nothing can shake and no obstacle deter, and his fellow citizens all over this continent look to the labors of himself and his associates as the means of making the World's Fair Chicago 1893 an era in this world's history.

The following extracts are taken from the eloquent address of President Palmer at the banquet given to the Columbian Commission by the States Association, on June 26th, at the Palmer House, Chicago:

* * * Education is the chief safeguard for the future, not education through books alone, but through the commingling of our people from East, West, North and South, from farm and factory. Such great convocations as that of our projected fair are the schools wherein our people shall touch elbows, and the men and women from Maine and Texas, from Washington and South Carolina, learn to realize that all are of one blood, speak the same language, worship one God, and salute the same flag.

If we are to remain a free people, if the States are to retain their autonomy, if we are to take a common pride in the name of American, if we are to avoid the catastrophe of former years Americans must commingle, be brought in contact and acquire that mutual sympathy that is essential in a harmonious family. Isolated, independent travel may do this, but not to any such extent as will be accomplished by gatherings like this, where millions will concentrate to consult and compare the achievements of each other and of those from across the sea. All must have observed the effect of the Centennial Exhibition in educating even what are called educated people, and in the impetus derived therefrom. It gave to all a larger outlook, it repressed egotism, quickened sympathies, and set us to thinking.

It has been well said that "Industrial expositions are the mile stones of progress, the measure of the dimensions of the productive activity of the human race. They cultivate taste, they bring nations closer to one another, and thus promote civilization, they awaken new wants and lead to an increased demand, they contribute to a taste for art and thus encourage the genius of artists."

And this is civilization—a process by which the citizens of each State, foreign as well as domestic, will learn their inter-dependence upon each other. Many will come from selfish motives, possibly, but the social atmosphere they will here breathe; that undefinable influence which pervades and affects people who come together in masses with a common purpose, will broaden them and teach them that discussion and not violence is the proper way to adjust differences or promote objects—and thus prepare humanity for that good time so long coming.

The world will come to us, by its representatives if not en masse, and our own people should be drawn to this great school of the citizen by every device which can be imagined and afforded, while it remains for all connected with this management to see that no just expectation shall be disappointed.

In other times there were convocations where the spirit of rivalry and comparison appeared, but in them few were invited to participate and only a limited number of spectators could afford to attend. In those tournaments muscle was of more importance than mind. Those exhibitions taught how to destroy, and not how to create. The rivalry now is in methods to create and not to destroy, and the knights who participate are those of the active brain and

cunning hand, whose spectators and judges are the better behaved and better educated citizens of to-day.

This exposition—on a new site, in a new world—assumes greater dimensions than a market for merchandise or than figures of finance. We should make it a Congress of the nations wherein agriculture, manufactures and commerce should be the handmaids of ideas—where art should paint the allegory of peace and chisel the statue fraternity—where music should play a dirge to dead hates and an epithalamium on the marriage of the nations.

Our country has led the advance in peaceful arbitration. The Geneva Commission, the Fisheries Commission in the settlement of difficulties already existing—the Pan-American Congress has opened the way for the peaceful settlement of questions that may arise hereafter to the people of the hemisphere. I regard these three great achievements of our capital government as more illustrious than any act of any government since our great Civil War.

Let the Exposition be fruitful in profit, not only to the exhibitors, but to all comers, and that they shall carry away a higher conception of the duty of the citizen and the mission of the State. Our material power is very great, too great for us to act on any other plane than the highest. Our resources and capacity to meet our financial obligations are a wonder to the powers of the old world. It should be our aim to make our moral altitude on all public questions, national or inter-national, as unassailable as our monetary credit. Our bonds are higher in the markets of the world than any other—our opinions and acts should, relatively, hold as high a place.

The first 400 years have passed—they have been illuminated by the heroic deeds of men and women, and shaded by crimes national and individual. The descendants of the Puritan and Cavalier, of the Huguenot and the Catholic, of the slave and the Indian, together with those from other continents and the isles of the sea, meet in peaceful rivalry where the forest fades away and the prairie expands.

At last we are a nation with common inheritance. Lexington and Yorktown, Bunker Hill and Eutaw Springs, Saratoga and Guildford Court House, New Orleans and Plattsburg are our common glory.

We have people to the North and South who can be linked to us with hooks of steel if we continue to retain their respect and confidence. I want no forcible additions to our territory, were it practicable. I want them to come as a bride comes to her husband—in love and confidence—and because they wish to link their fortunes with ours, to make their daily walk by our side. To bring about this consummation, will be the work of time, of forbearance, of rigid observance of their rights, of due regard for their prejudices, of an unselfish desire for welfare—wherein all the amenities of life shall be cultivated. We must enforce their respect by order at our own home and show them that our composite civilization—wherein we select all that is good from abroad and retain all that is good in our own, is calculated to make them also happier and greater.

Should this occasion, this National Exposition, promote such a purpose as if we are rightly inspired—this meeting of all peoples would be more than a financial success—more than a vain commercial triumph. It would emphasize the new era which I hope is dawning and take the initiative in what may result in the federation of this hemisphere.

John T. Dickinson, commissioner from Texas, was elected permanent secretary.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Colonel George R. Davis, unanimously selected as Director-General of the World's Fair Chicago 1893, has in every way a national reputation, having served in the councils of the nation as well as on the battle field. He was born at Three Rivers, Palmer, Mass., in 1840; received his education first in the public schools of Ware, Mass., where his father and grandfather had lived for over 100 years, and graduated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., in 1860. At the commencement of the war, young Davis volunteered and served in the Army of the Potomac and Army of the Gulf, being promoted to the rank of major in 1863, with command of his regiment. His services in connection with the important

LYMAN J. GAGE.

business of transportation were so valuable that he was placed in charge of that department, and when Gen. Sheridan changed his station from the command of the Department of the Gulf to that of the Missouri, Col. Davis proceeded with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and later he moved with headquarters to Chicago. His record in the army in connection with the difficult duties of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is much to his credit, as he indicated a natural aptitude for rapid and thorough organization, which has specially fitted him for his present important position. Col. Davis resigned from the service in 1871, and went into business in Chicago in connection with the financial management of some of the largest insurance companies in the United States, with great success to their several interests. In 1878 Col. Davis was elected to Congress, was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and served in the XLVIth, XLVIIth and XLVIIIth Congresses. In the fall of 1886 he was elected treasurer of Cook county by nearly 10,000 majority, which office he now holds, his term of service expiring December 1st. It was largely through the unremitting labors of Col. Davis that the success of the World's Fair in Chicago has been so far insured, and his present position and its consequent responsibilities are fully appreciated by one whose experience and reputation are a guarantee of the most favorable results.

On Saturday, June 28, the organization of the World's Columbian Commission was completed, with the following result:

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

President..... Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan.
Director-General..... George R. Davis, of Illinois.
First Vice-President..... Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut.
Second Vice-President..... M. H. De Young, of California.
Third Vice-President..... Davidson B. Penn, of Louisiana.
Fourth Vice-President..... Gorton W. Allen, of New York.
Fifth Vice-President..... Alexander B. Andrews, of North Carolina.
Secretary..... John T. Dickinson, of Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President T. W. Palmer, Chairman.
M. L. McDonald, Commissioner-at-Large.
R. C. Kerens, Commissioner-at-Large.
Henry Exall, Commissioner-at-Large.
P. A. B. Widener, Commissioner-at-Large.
John T. Harris, Virginia.
William J. Sewell, New Jersey.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
E. B. Martindale, Indiana.
John Boyd Thatcher, New York.
Francis W. Breed, Massachusetts.
Euclid Martin, Nebraska.
Reese R. Price, Kansas.
M. B. Harrison, Minnesota.
James D. Butt, West Virginia.
Adlai T. Ewing, Illinois.
William F. King, Iowa.
H. P. Platt, Ohio.
L. McLaws, Georgia.
T. L. Williams, Tennessee.
Joseph Hirst, Florida.
R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
L. H. Hershfield, Montana.
R. E. Goodell, Colorado.
A. T. Britton, District of Columbia.
James A. McKenzie, Kentucky.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, RULES AND BY-LAWS.

William Lindsay, Commissioner-at-Large, Chairman.
G. V. Massey, Delaware.
J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia.
William J. Sewell, New Jersey.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
L. Gregg, Arkansas.
O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON TARIFFS AND TRANSPORTATION.

V. D. Groner, Virginia, Chairman.
W. Aiken, New Hampshire.
C. M. Depew, New York.
W. McClelland, Pennsylvania.
M. H. Lane, Michigan.
J. D. Adams, Arkansas.
L. Brainard, Connecticut.
A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.
L. Lowndes, Maryland.
O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
J. W. Haines, Nevada.
G. C. Sims, Rhode Island.
H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
T. C. Gutierres, New Mexico.
H. P. Rucker, North Dakota.
E. Martin, Nebraska.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

C. M. Depew, New York, Chairman.
Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut.
G. V. Massey, Delaware.
A. A. Wilson, District of Columbia.
R. C. Kerens, Commissioner-at-Large.
C. H. Way, Georgia.
M. H. Lane, Michigan.
D. B. Penn, Louisiana.

COMMITTEE ON FINE ARTS.

A. G. Bullock, Commissioner-at-Large, Chairman.
C. M. Depew, New York.
A. A. Wilson, District of Columbia.
O. V. Tousley, Minnesota.
W. I. Buchanan, Iowa.
M. H. de Young, California.
James Hodges, Maryland.
T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HISTORY, LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

O. V. Tousley, Minnesota, Chairman.
A. C. Beckwith, Wyoming.
F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
C. H. Jones, Missouri.
T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.
A. G. Bullock, Commissioner-at-Large.
W. F. King, Iowa.
J. A. McKenzie, Kentucky.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

W. I. Buchanan, Iowa, Chairman.
L. T. Baxter, Tennessee.
R. Turnbull, Florida.
A. M. Cochran, Texas.
J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin.
J. W. Haines, Nevada.
D. B. Penn, Louisiana.
J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
A. P. Butler, South Carolina.
A. G. Scott, Nebraska.
O. Beeson, Oklahoma.
H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
J. D. Adams, Arkansas.
M. Wilkins, Oregon.
William Forsyth, California.
F. J. V. Skiff, Colorado.

COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK.

J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin, Chairman.
John Bennett, Kentucky.
T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts.
G. A. Manning, Idaho.
G. Russell, Nevada.
E. B. Martindale, Indiana.
H. Drum, Washington.
J. D. Miles, Oklahoma.
T. C. Gutierres, New Mexico.
H. P. Rucker, North Dakota.
H. Exall, Commissioner-at-Large.
L. T. Baxter, Tennessee.
A. H. Mitchell, Montana.
W. McIntyre, South Dakota.
A. T. Ewing, Illinois.
H. G. Hay, Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

W. Forsyth, California, Chairman.
G. A. Manning, Idaho.
W. H. Porter, Delaware.
C. D. McDuffie, New Hampshire.
R. Turnbull, Florida.
J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania.
C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
J. R. Cochran, South Carolina.

T. E. Garvin, Indiana.
F. J. V. Skiff, Colorado.
W. Zeckendorf, Arizona.
A. R. Bixby, Maine.
J. Hodges, Maryland.
C. H. Deere, Illinois.
F. J. Kiesel, Utah.
P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Charles H. Jones, Missouri, Chairman.
L. H. Hershfield, Montana.
James Hodges, Maryland.
H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.
A. R. Bixby, Maine.
J. T. Harris, Virginia.
P. H. Lannan, Utah.

COMMITTEE ON AUDITING.

T. E. Garvin, Indiana, Chairman.
P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.
C. K. Holliday, Jr., Kansas.
J. D. Butt, West Virginia.

COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.

J. D. Adams, Arkansas, Chairman.
P. A. B. Widener, Commissioner-at-Large.
William Lindsay, Commissioner-at-Large.
V. D. Groner, Virginia.
C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
G. W. Allen, Commissioner-at-Large.
M. B. Harrison, Minnesota.
R. C. Kerens, Commissioner-at-Large.

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION.

C. H. Deere, Illinois, Chairman.
W. McClelland, Pennsylvania.
L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
M. Ryan, North Dakota.
M. H. de Young, California.
T. L. Williams, Tennessee.
A. M. Cochran, Texas.
T. Smith, New Jersey.
T. B. Keogh, North Carolina.
C. H. Way, Georgia.
J. D. Miles, Oklahoma.
H. P. Platt, Ohio.
G. F. Coates, Arizona.
A. C. Beckwith, Wyoming.
J. Hirst, Florida.
T. E. Garvin, Indiana.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

L. Brainard, Connecticut, Chairman.
T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts.
T. E. Bullene, Missouri.
W. McClelland, Pennsylvania.
R. M. White, New Mexico.
W. H. Porter, Delaware.
C. H. Deere, Illinois.
T. Smith, New Jersey.
W. Ritchie, Ohio.
G. C. Sims, Rhode Island.
L. McLaws, Georgia.
W. Aiken, New Hampshire.
J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
F. J. Kiesel, Utah.
Wm. McIntyre, South Dakota.
W. Zeckendorf, Arizona.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

L. Lowndes, Maryland, Chairman.
J. B. Thacher, New York.
J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
T. M. Waller, Connecticut.
L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts.
M. Wilkins, Oregon.
R. Turnbull, Florida.
George V. Massey, Delaware.
H. Exall, Commissioner-at-Large.
J. R. Cochran, South Carolina.
H. P. Platt, Ohio.
T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.
H. Drum, Washington.
C. D. McDuffie, New Hampshire.
C. H. Way, Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

F. J. V. Skiff, Colorado, Chairman.
M. H. Day, South Dakota.
L T. Baxter, Tennessee.
J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia.
J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania.
A. H. Mitchell, Montana.
L. Lowndes, Maryland.
G. Russell, Nevada.
F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
J. E. Stearns, Idaho.
G. F. Coats, Arizona.
C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
P. H. Lannan, Utah.
H. Drum, Washington.
R. M. White, New Mexico.
M. L. McDonald, Commissioner-at-Large.

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FISH CULTURE.

A. R. Bixby, Maine, Chairman.
A. P. Butler, South Carolina.
W. J. Sewell, New Jersey.
R. E. Goodell, Colorado.
C. B. Hopkins, Washington.
R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
M. H. Lane, Michigan.
H. Klippel, Oregon.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

G. C. Sims, Rhode Island, Chairman.
C. B. Hopkins, Washington.
M. Ryan, North Dakota.
G. W. Allen, Commissioner-at-Large.
W. G. Davis, Maine.
F. W. Breed, Massachusetts.
O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
R. R. Price, Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND LUMBER.

J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia, Chairman.
R. M. White, New Mexico
W. G. Davis, Maine.
A. G. Scott, Nebraska.
H. Klippel, Oregon.
L. Gregg, Arkansas.
R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
H. G. Hay, Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON MACHINERY.

William Ritchie, Ohio, Chairman.
W. H. Porter, Delaware.
John Bennett, Kentucky.
W. Forsyth, California.
L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
M. H. Day, South Dakota.
T. B. Bullene, Missouri.
O. Beeson, Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania, Chairman.
C. H. Jones, Missouri.
John Bennett, Kentucky.
A. A. Wilson, District of Columbia.
F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
J. B. Thacher, New York.
O. V. Tousley, Minnesota.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

C. K. Holliday, Jr, Kansas, Chairman.
T. B. Keogh, North Carolina.
J. T. Harris, Virginia.
P. H. Lannan, Utah.
J. E. Stearns, Idaho.
T. B. Bullene, Missouri.

LADY MANAGERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Potter Palmer; Alternate, Miss Sara T. Hallowell.
Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham; Alternate, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr.
Mrs. J. S. Lewis; Alternate, Miss Julia B. Shattuck.
Mrs. M. A. Mulligan; Alternate, Mrs. Annie C. Meyers.
Miss Frances Dickinson, M. D.; Alternate, Mrs. A. H. Ten Eyck.

Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace; Alternate, Mrs. M. J. Sandes.
Mrs. Myron B. Bradwell; Alternate, Mrs. Leander Stone.
Mrs. Clara M. Doolittle; Mrs. Gen. Arthur H. Chetlain.
Mrs. Matilda R. Carse; Alternate, Miss Frances Willard.

APPOINTED AT LARGE.

California—Mrs. D. F. Verdenal, New York City.
Kentucky—Mrs. James Edwards Cantrill, Georgetown; Alternate, Mrs. Nancy Houston Banks, Morganfield.
Massachusetts—Miss Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.
Michigan—Mrs. John J. Bagley, Detroit.
Missouri—Miss Ellen Ford, New York City.
New York—Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Alternate, Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn, N. Y.
Pennsylvania—Mrs. Sidney F. Taylor, Philadelphia; Alternate, Mrs. Geo. R. Yarrow, Philadelphia.
Texas—Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Austin; Alternate, Mrs. L. C. Baxter, Novasoto.

APPOINTED FROM THE STATES.

Alabama—
Arkansas—Mrs. James P. Eagle, Little Rock; Alternate, Mrs. John H. Rogers, Fort Smith. Mrs. R. A. Edgerton, Little Rock.
California—Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue; Alternate, Mrs. Theresa Fair, San Francisco. Mrs. James R. Deane; Alternate, Mrs. Walter Turnbull.
Colorado—Miss Mary A. Samson, Pueblo; Alternate, Mrs. Robert J. Colman, Buena Vista. Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Denver; Alternate, Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo.
Connecticut—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker.
Delaware—Mrs. Mary Richards Kinder, Milford; Alternate, Mrs. Mary E. Torbert, Milford. Miss Ida M. Ball, Wilmington; Alternate, Mrs. Amelia E. Armstrong, Newark.
Florida—Mrs. M. C. Bell, Gainesville; Alternate, Mrs. Chloe M. Reed, South Jacksonville. Miss E. Nellie Beck, Tampa; Alternate, Mrs. H. K. Ingram, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Mrs. W. H. Felton, Centerville; Alternate, Miss Meta T. McLaws, Augusta. Mrs. Chas. H. Olmstead, Savannah; Alternate, Mrs. Geo. W. La Mar, Savannah.
Idaho—Mrs. Geo. L. Shoup, Boise City; Alternate, Mrs. Anna E. M. Farnum, Post Falls. Mrs. Jos. C. Strough, Boise City; Alternate, Mrs. Joseph B. Miller, Blackfoot.
Illinois—Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart; Alternate, Mrs. Frank W. Gould, Moline. Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Chicago; Alternate, Mrs. Isaac N. Phillips, Bloomington.
Indiana—Miss Wilhelmine Reitz, Evansville; Alternate, Miss Sue Ball, Terre Haute. Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Cambridge City; Alternate, Miss Mary H. Krout, Crawfordsville.
Iowa—Mrs. Whitney S. Clark, Des Moines; Alternate, Mrs. Ira D. Hendricks, Council Bluffs.
Kansas—Hester A. Hanback, Osborne.
Louisiana—Miss Kate Minor, Houma, Terre Bonne Parish; Alternate, Mrs. Bowling S. Leathers, New Orleans. Miss Josephine Shakspeare, New Orleans; Alternate, Mrs. Belle M. Perkins, New Orleans.
Maine—
Maryland—Mrs. Emily McKim Reed, Baltimore; Alternate, Mrs. Mary M. Brichead, Baltimore Mrs. E. S. Thomson, Mt. Savage.
Massachusetts—
Michigan—Mrs. Eliza J. Howes, Battle Creek; Mrs. Sarah C. Angell, Ann Arbor; Alternate Miss Anna M. Cutcheon, Detroit.
Minnesota—Mrs. Mary Allen Aulbert, Duluth; Alternate, Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, St Paul. Mrs. Susan F. Brown, Minneapolis; Alternate, Mrs. Florence Williams, Little Falls.
Mississippi—Mrs. Morgia R. Lee, Aberdeen; Alternate, Mrs. B. Buchanan, Holly Springs. Mrs. Mary Stone, Iuka; Alternate, Miss Varina Davis, Beauvoir.
Missouri—Miss Phœbe Cousins, St. Louis; Alternate, Miss Patti Moore, Kansas City.
Montana—Mrs. Conrad Kohrs, Deer Lodge City; Alternate, Mrs. Frank L. Worden, Missoula. Mrs. J. K. Toole, Helena; Alternate, Mrs. Walter Cooper, Bozeman.

Nebraska—Mrs. J. S. Briggs, Omaha; Alternate, Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, Broken Bow. Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Seward; Alternate, Mrs. Laura A. Bates, Aurora.

Nevada—Lida M. Russell, Elko; Miss Mary E. Davies, Genoa. Mrs. Ellen M. Stevenson. Carson City; Alternate, Mrs. M. D. Foley, Reno.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Daniel Hall, Dover; Alternate, Mrs. William S. Ladd. Lancaster.

New Jersey—Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Hoboken; Alternate, Mrs. Amanda M. Smith, Newark.

New York—Mrs. Lloyd Brice, New York City; Alternate, Mrs. Bourke Cochran, New York City.

North Carolina—Mrs. George W. Kidder, Wilmington; Alternate, Mrs. R. R. Cotton, Falkland, Pitt County. Mrs. Charles Price, Salisbury; Alternate, Miss Stella Divine, Wilmington.

North Dakota—Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Grand Forks; Alternate, Mrs. W. D. Brown, Lisbon. Mrs. W. B. McConnell, Fargo; Alternate, Mrs. Frances C. Holley, Bismarck.

Ohio—

Oregon—Mrs. E. W. Allen, Portland; Alternate, Mrs Anna R. Riggs, Portland. Mrs. Mary Payton, Salem; Alternate, Mrs. S. P. Sladden, Eugene City.

Pennsylvania—Miss Mary E. McCandless, Pittsburgh; Alternate, Mrs. Nellie B. Plumer, Franklin. Mrs. J. Lucas, Philadelphia; Alternate, Mrs. Louise Elkins, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Amy M. Starkweather, Pawtucket; Mrs. Charlotte F. Dailey, Providence; Alternate, Loraine T. Bucklin, Providence.

South Carolina—Mrs. Mary Preston Darby; Alternate, Mrs. J. S. R. Thompson.

South Dakota—Mrs. John R. Wilson, Deadwood; Alternate, Mrs. E. C. Daniels, Watertown. Mrs. H. M. Barker, Huron; Alternate, Mrs. Marie Gaston, Rapid City.

Tennessee—Mrs. Laura C. Gillespie, Nashville; Alternate, Mrs. Carrington Mason, Memphis. Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Knoxville; Alternate, Mrs. Bessie Bowen McClung, Knoxville.

Texas—Mary A. Cochran, Dallas; Alternate, Mrs. Lock McDaniel, Anderson. Mrs. Ida L. Turner, Fort Worth; Alternate, Miss Hattie Harrison, Waco.

Vermont—Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Pomfret; Alternate, Mrs. Geo. W. Hooker, Brattleboro.

Virginia—Miss Mildred Lee, Lexington; Alternate, Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, Richmond; Mrs. Kate Paul, Harrisonburg; Alternate, Miss Mattie P. Harris, Staunton.

Washington—Mrs. M. D. Owings, Olympia; Alternate, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Tacoma. Mrs. Alice Houghton, Spokane Falls; Alternate, Miss Helen Josephine Stinson, Colfax.

West Virginia—Mrs. W. Newton Lunch, Martinsburg; Alternate, Mrs. G. W. Z. Black, Halltown. Miss Lillie June Jackson; Alternate, Miss A. M. Mahon.

Wisconsin—Mrs. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Alternate, Mrs. S. S. Fifield, Ashland. Mrs. William P. Lynde, Milwaukee; Alternate, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mineral Point.

Wyoming—Mrs. Francis Hale, Cheyenne; Alternate, Miss Gertrude M. Huntington.

Arizona—Mrs. T. J. Butler, Prescott; Alternate, Mrs. Martha Hoxworth, Flagstaff. Miss Laurette Lovell, Tucson; Alternate, Mrs. H. J. Peto, Tombstone.

New Mexico—Mrs. J. G. Allbright, Albuquerque; Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett; Alternate, Mrs. Franklin G. Campbell.

Oaklahoma—Mrs. A. P. Beeson, Reno City; Alternate, Mrs. Julia Wallace, Oaklahoma City. Mrs. Lucy Davis Miles, Kingfisher; Alternate, Mrs. Mary S. McNeal, Guthrie.

Utha—Mrs. Thomas Whalen, Ogden; Alternate, Mrs. A. B. Emory, Park City. Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake City; Alternate, Mrs. Maggie Keogh, Salt Lake City.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Washington; Alternate, Mrs. Emma Dean Powell, Washington. Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Washington; Alternate, Miss Emma Winesatt, Washington.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Edwin Willits, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to represent the Department of Agriculture, *Chairman.*

Sevellon A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to represent that Department.

Allured B. Nettleton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to represent the Treasury Department.

Maj. Clifton Comly, U. S. A., to represent the War Department.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, 1890.

Capt. R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., to represent the Navy Department.
A. D. HAZEN, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, to represent the Postoffice Department.
HORACE A. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Railroads, to represent the Department of the Interior.
ELIJAH C. FOTTER, General Agent of the Department of Justice, to represent that Department.
Prof. G. BROWN GOODE, Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institute, to represent that Institution and the National Museum.
J. W. COLLINS, Assistant-in-charge Division of Fisheries, to represent the United States Fish Commission.
F. T. BICKFORD, *Secretary*.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Columbian Exposition was organized under the general statutes of the state of Illinois, upon the following application, which was filed with the secretary of state on August 15, 1889. It states the name of the proposed corporation as "The World's Exposition of 1892," the object for its formation as "the holding of an International Exhibition or World's Fair in the city of Chicago and state of Illinois, to commemorate on its four hundredth anniversary the discovery of America." The capital stock is $5,000,000, the amount of each share is $10, and the number of shares is 500,000; the location of the principal office at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and the duration of the corporation ninety-nine years. This application was signed by the following well-known and responsible citizens of Chicago: DeWitt C. Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, Geo. Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake. The license to the above named parties to open subscription books is dated August 14, 1889, and the entire amount of $5,000,000 was subscribed by March 23, 1890, on which date notices were issued for a meeting of the subscribers, to be held in Battery D, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on April 4, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. This meeting was held accordingly, and the following named persons were elected directors:

Owen F. Aldis.
Samuel W. Allerton.
William T. Baker.
Thomas B. Bryan.
Edward B. Butler.
Mark L. Crawford.
W. H. Colvin.
De Witt C. Cregier.
George R. Davis.
James W. Ellsworth.
John V. Farwell, Jr.
Stuyvesant Fish.
Lyman J. Gage.
Harlow N. Higinbotham.
Charles L. Hutchinson.
Edward T. Jeffrey.
Elbridge G. Keith.
Rollin A. Keyes.
Marshall M. Kirkman.
Herman H. Kohlsaat.
Edward F. Lawrence.
Thies J. Lefens.
Cyrus H. McCormick
Andrew McNally.
Joseph Medill.
Adolph Nathan.
Robert Nelson.
John J. P. Odell.
Potter Palmer.
James C. Peasley.
Ferd. W. Peck.
Erskine M. Phelps.
Eugene S. Pike.
Martin A. Ryerson.
Charles H. Schwab.
Anthony F. Seeberger.
William E. Strong.
Charles H. Wacker.
Robert A. Waller.
Edwin Walker.
John R. Walsh.
Charles C. Wheeler.
Frederick S. Winston.
Charles T. Yerkes.
Otto Young.

All of the above remain in office with the following exceptions: Mr. W. H. Colvin resigned and succeeded by Mr. Robert C. Clowry; Mr. Stuyvesant Fish resigned and succeeded by Mr. William Borner; Mr. John R. Walsh resigned and succeeded by Mr. William J. Chalmers.

At a special meeting of stockholders held June 12, 1890, the name of the corporation was changed to "The World's Columbian Exposition," and the capital stock increased to $10,000,000.

OFFICERS.

President	Lyman J. Gage.
First Vice-President	Thomas B. Bryan.
Second Vice-President	Potter Palmer.
Treasurer	Anthony F. Seeberger.
Secretary	Benjamin Butterworth.
Assistant Secretary	J. H. Kingwill.
Auditor	William K. Ackerman.

THE PRESIDENT.

Lyman Judson Gage, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born June 28, 1836, in Madison county, N. Y., his father being one of the early settlers of that county. Mr. Gage commenced his long and successful career in banking by entering the Oneida Central Bank, at Rome, N. Y. Two years later he came to Chicago, and connected himself with Mr. Cobb in the lumber business. In 1856 he became bookkeeper of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.; in 1863 he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and in a few months was offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank. Working with a board of directors capable, progressive and at the same time wisely conservative, Mr. Gage found all the conditions and elements necessary for the growth and development of his own abilities, the result being the material development and success of one of the most prominent banking institutions in the world. The best evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. Gage is held by his fellow citizens is the following list of some of the official positions held by him since his residence in Chicago: Vice-President of Chicago Citizens' League, 1885; Director Union Stock Yards National Bank, President Commercial Club, Vice-President Union Club, Treasurer Young Men's Christian Association, Treasurer Art Institute, President American Bankers' Association, Chairman Committee on Finance Seventh Republican Convention, 1880; Manager Chicago Clearing House Association, Vice-President First National Bank.

THE SITE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago, unique in almost everything, possesses four practically available sites, each presenting many and good reasons for favorable selection. The Directors of the Exposition in whose hands was placed the duty of selection have given such time and attention to the matter as few business men in other cities would have been likely to have done. Working steadily with competent architects, engineers and experts in sanitary matters and giving the entire summer to this important and arduous undertaking, they have arrived at a result which must be absolutely satisfactory to the visitor to the World's Fair in whose interest this great undertaking is to be carried through.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, 1890.

The first decision of the Board of Directors comprised a dual site and was accepted by the National Commission, but, to make the matter more certain, an additional term of some eight or ten weeks was given to a complete and special study of all the locations suggested, resulting in the unanimous decision that the original preference was based on the very best advantages.

This dual site, as it is termed, presents in its duality opportunities such as no city in the world can compete with. While the World's Fair proper will be held at Washington Park, a location offering the use of at least 400 acres of a satisfactory character for all the general purposes of this great International Exhibition and supplying ample space for a complete representation of the most important of the resources and manufactures of our own and foreign nations in the most effective manner. Connected with this territory through Jackson Park both by water and land, an additional tract has been secured through the courtesy and good will of the city authorities. This is known as the Lake Front, and which, when completed carried out upon the present plans of the most competent engineers and architects, will furnish an additional area of from fifty to one hundred acres.

Having in view the comfort and convenience of the hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens and those from foreign lands, this dual site affords advantages which upon reflection must be clearly understood by the practical mind.

As already stated by the writer, his estimate of the total attendance at the World's Fair 1893, will be, including the present population of Chicago, not less than 4,000,000 of persons, with an average of five entrances to each person, this means 20,000,000 of people entering the exhibition grounds within a period of six months from May 1, 1893. To this large number must be added the daily visits and of not less than 5,000 or more officers, exhibitors and attendants of all classes, which is fully equivalent to another 1,000,000.

Under these favorable circumstances, the visitor can either commence the day at the Lake Front and proceed to Washington Park, or spend his day at the Park and his evening at the Lake Front. Under any circumstances, this relieves the World's Fair of one of its greatest possible difficulties, an uncontrollable crowd. While naturally through the day much the largest proportion of these visitors will be at Washington Park, yet a sufficient number will be absorbed by the Lake Front to make the total space ample for the largest number, say 500,000, ever likely to be in Chicago on any one day. Another and very important feature in the dual site is, that during the evening the Lake Front section can be kept open, thus affording amusement and instruction at a time when heretofore all World's Fairs have been strictly closed.

Of course it cannot be expected that the large body of exhibitors and employes at Washington Park, the principal seat of the exhibition, should remain later than seven o'clock, the hour at which all exhibitions have generally closed.

Our visitors informed in advance of this opportunity to spend their evenings, are therefore likely to increase the length of their visit and remain at least two days in place of one.

CHAPTER X.

CHICAGO AS IT IS IN 1890.

LOCATION.

The city of Chicago is situated on the west shore of the great inland sea known as Lake Michigan, 850 miles from the city of Baltimore, the nearest point on the Atlantic, and 2,417 miles from San Francisco on the Pacific. Its mean elevation is twenty-five feet above Lake Michigan, or 591 feet above mean sea level.

SIZE.

The area of the city of Chicago is 111,360 acres, or 169 square miles, divided by the Chicago river and its branches into three sections, known as the North, South and West Divisions, or more properly sides. These are connected by sixty-three swing bridges and two tunnels. In 1888 there were 651 miles of streets, with a total area of 5,200 acres, and fifty-one miles of drives within the city limits. The Park and Boulevard system of Chicago, occupying 2,000 acres, is the most extensive of any city in the world and is alone worthy of a visit; when completed it will surround the city on three sides, forming a series of drives almost unrivalled; the cost of the Michigan Avenue drive alone was $200,000 per mile, and one can drive for over twenty miles. There are 2,040.71 miles of sidewalks in the city, of which 286.21 were laid during the past year. The total number of miles of streets is, 2,047.28, of which 578.15 miles are improved; 107.68 miles were improved during the past year. Chicago has a river frontage of forty-one miles.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The selection of Chicago as the location for the World's Fair 1893, by a majority of both Houses of Congress, is indicative of the strong impression made upon representatives from all sections of the United States as to its perfect fitness for this vast undertaking. The interior commerce of the United States is more than double in amount and value that *of all the foreign commerce of the world.* Chicago already commands a large proportion of this immense trade, with a fair prospect of a steady annual increase. There is no other city in the Union which for position alone could compare with Chicago; centrally located, with thousands of miles of direct railroad connections, it is equi-distant to Spain and Japan, London and Canton, Buenos Ayres and St. Petersburgh. Mexico and Montreal are brought to its gates, and, as will be seen from map at the end of this book, it is in every respect unique in its advantages so far as distances are concerned. Still farther, Chicago is entitled to the World's Fair from its rank as a cosmopolitan city, being the second city on this continent in population and the seventh in the world and such a population. Outside of London it is doubtful if any city in the world can show a larger and

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, 1890.

THE AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO, 1890.

as varied a foreign population as the city of Chicago. Through the courtesy of Mr. G. F. Stone, the able Secretary of the Board of Trade, the following statistics, together with much other official matter relating to Chicago, has been kindly supplied:

ESTIMATE OF NATIONALITIES COMPRISING THE POPULATION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, 1890.

American	292,463	Hollanders	4,912
German	384,958	Hungarians	4,827
Irish	215,534	Swiss	2,735
Bohemian	54,209	Roumanians	4,350
Polish	52,756	Canadians	6,989
Swedish	45,877	Belgians	682
Norwegian	44,615	Greeks	698
English	33,785	Spanish	297
French	12,963	Portugese	34
Scotch	11,927	East Indians	28
Welsh	2,966	West Indians	37
Russian	9,977	Sandwich Islands	31
Danes	9,891	Mongolians	1.217
Italians	9,921		1,208,669

HEALTH.

Thus it will be seen that there are few nations in the world that are not represented in Chicago, and certain sections of this great city are almost entirely given up to special nationalities, so that in 1893 every foreigner will be sure to receive a hearty welcome in his own language. One would suppose that in so large a body of representatives of all nations that there would be an increased tendency to mortality, but, as indicated below, Chicago is an exceptionally healthy city, comparing most favorably with the three cities in Europe in which Worlds' Fairs have been held. The annual mortality per 1,000 is, in

London	21.92
Paris	27.02
Vienna	27.29
Chicago	17.49

Statistics for 1888 show:

New York	26.27
Boston	25.18
Philadelphia	21.19
Brooklyn	22.05

This fact alone is a strong assurance of safety to visitors in 1893.

The number of births for the year 1889 was 20,995, and the number of marriages for the same period, 12,500.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In some respects this organization represents the largest volume of trade of any city in the world. Its new building is a unique granite structure covering an area of 200 by 174 feet, surmounted by a tower tapering into a pinnacle 322 feet above the pavement. Illustrated opposite page 65. This tower is a very prominent object and one of the city's most prominent landmarks, being visible to vessels bound for the port of Chicago from a great distance out in Lake Michigan. The interior of

the Board of Trade is very elaborate, especially the decorations of the large trading hall of the Board, which occupies a square of 174 feet by 155 feet, is 80 feet high, with a ceiling of glass 70 feet by 80 feet. This important organization was founded 1848 and incorporated in 1850, with thirteen subscribers, the present membership in being nearly 2,000. The business done on the Board is confined to farm products and has reached most extraordinary proportions, the statement for 1888 showing clearings of $105,758,106. The rule regarding business does not permit transactions of less than 1,000 bushels of grain or 250 barrels of pork.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President	Wm. T. Baker.
First Vice-President	E. W. Bailey.
Second Vice-President	J. G. Steever.
Secretary	G. F. Stone.
Treasurer	E. A. Hamill.
Counsel	A. W. Green.

RECEIPTS OF THE PORT OF CHICAGO, 1889–1890.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.	Grass Seeds lbs.	Flax Seed, bu.
1890	2,046,205	3,494,762	45,978,056	30,804,639	1,384,083	5,381,649	36,423,770	859,438
1889	1,651,652	2,938,203	32,393,895	20,192,970	570,436	4,664,102	37,717,061	570,964

	Broom Corn, lbs.	Cured Meats, lbs.	Canned Meats, cases.	Dressed Beef, lbs.	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Butter, lbs.
1890	2,363,376	163,609,373	7,507	65,129,745	42,635	72,384,684	21,719,283	66,316,519
1889	3,636,036	123,438,686	9,070	26,684,026	35,814	49,315,203	18,430,820	62,714,494

	Hides, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Coal, tons.	Lumber, M.	Shingles, M.	Salt, brls.		
1890	51,375,898	6,173,029	1,847,420	615,382	193,307	655,673	.....	.....
1889	50,351,271	10,257,573	1,842,018	701,165	231,781	612,569	.....	.....

SHIPMENTS FROM THE PORT OF CHICAGO, 1889–1890.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.	Grass Seeds bu.	Flax Seed, bu.
1890	1,817,997	4,278,845	48,725,179	37,927,482	1,886,423	3,639,976	41,198,667	1,266,655
1889	1,396,191	4,440,471	34,124,722	20,718,770	919,541	3,181,405	49,439,809	525,984

	Broom Corn, lbs.	Cured Meats, lbs.	Canned Meats, cases.	Dressed Beef, lbs.	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Butter, lbs.
1890	6,009,271	380,532,547	612,281	500,546,484	171,766	222,111,385	18,424,980	77,328,936
1889	6,246,788	306,600,090	533,736	455,732,460	190,866	168,490,042	16,352,341	68,033,424

	Hides, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Coal, tons.	Lumber, M.	Shingles, M.	Salt, brls.		
1890	91,850,968	13,142,018	216,710	331,015	46,281	467,793	.....	.....
1889	89,621,105	13,902,799	197,074	314,665	107,838	508,710	.....	.....

THE CHICAGO, 1892.

The commerce of Chicago is best indicated by the following table for 1889:

	Chicago.
Number of vessels entered	10,804
Number of vessels cleared	10,984

It is an important fact to be noted in connection with Chicago, that the largest manufacturing concern *in the world* is in this city, the Illinois Steel Company having a business of $60,000,000 last year; also that the largest business carried on by a single individual *in the world* is in Chicago, namely, Philip D. Armour, whose business last year was $75,000,000.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The city of Chicago has an area of 174 square miles, within which limits there are fifty-two separate and distinct post offices presided over by postmasters, each independent of the other in the appointment and management of their respective offices. Although these post offices are in Chicago, they take the name of the suburb in which they are located. The limits or jurisdiction of the postmaster of the Chicago post office covers less than one-third of the area of the city proper. The central or main office is located in the business portion of the city. It has eleven carrier stations, and twenty-two sub-postal stations, distributed at various points within said jurisdiction. The force employed consists of 618 regular carriers, 200 substitute carriers, 687 regular clerks and sixty substitute clerks, making a total of 1,565 employes. Of this force eighty carriers, thirty-six horses and thirty-six wagons are employed in the collection of the mail from the street letter-boxes.

CITY DELIVERIES.

In the business part six deliveries are made during the day; the first commencing at 7:00 a. m. and the last at 4:00 p. m. In the same territory thirteen collections are made during the day; the first commencing at 5:30 a. m. and the last at 7:30 p. m. Three additional deliveries and collections are made to the principal hotels and newspaper offices, viz.: at 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 p. m. respectively.

From 2 to 5 deliveries, and 3 to 9 collections are made in the other parts of the Chicago office jurisdiction; the number of deliveries and collections depending upon the relative business importance of the localities served.

The mails in transit between the main office and its stations, and to and from the various railroad depots, are conveyed by horses and wagons, under a contract with private persons, subject, however, to the control of the postmaster. In the performance of this service there are employed by the contractor fifty men, ninety-two horses and forty-four wagons.

RECEIPTS AND REVENUE.

The receipts of the Chicago office and stations (this does not include the receipts of the other fifty-one post offices in the city) for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, amounted to $3,126,840.68, and the expenses to $1,131,474.24, showing a net income of $1,995,366.44, or profit of nearly $2,000,000 for the year. During the same period the mail matter delivered and despatched from the Chicago office amounted to 35,500,641 pounds, or 519,414,681 pieces, while the

number of registered articles handled and not included in the above amounts to 3,097,986 pieces. In addition to this the number of money order transactions reached 1,879,292, aggregating a sum of $19,288,947.54, in that department of the office alone. The amount of mail in transit through the city of Chicago and transferred from incoming to outgoing trains is estimated to have reached the enormous bulk of 27,375 tons for the year.

MAIL TRAINS TO AND FROM CHICAGO.

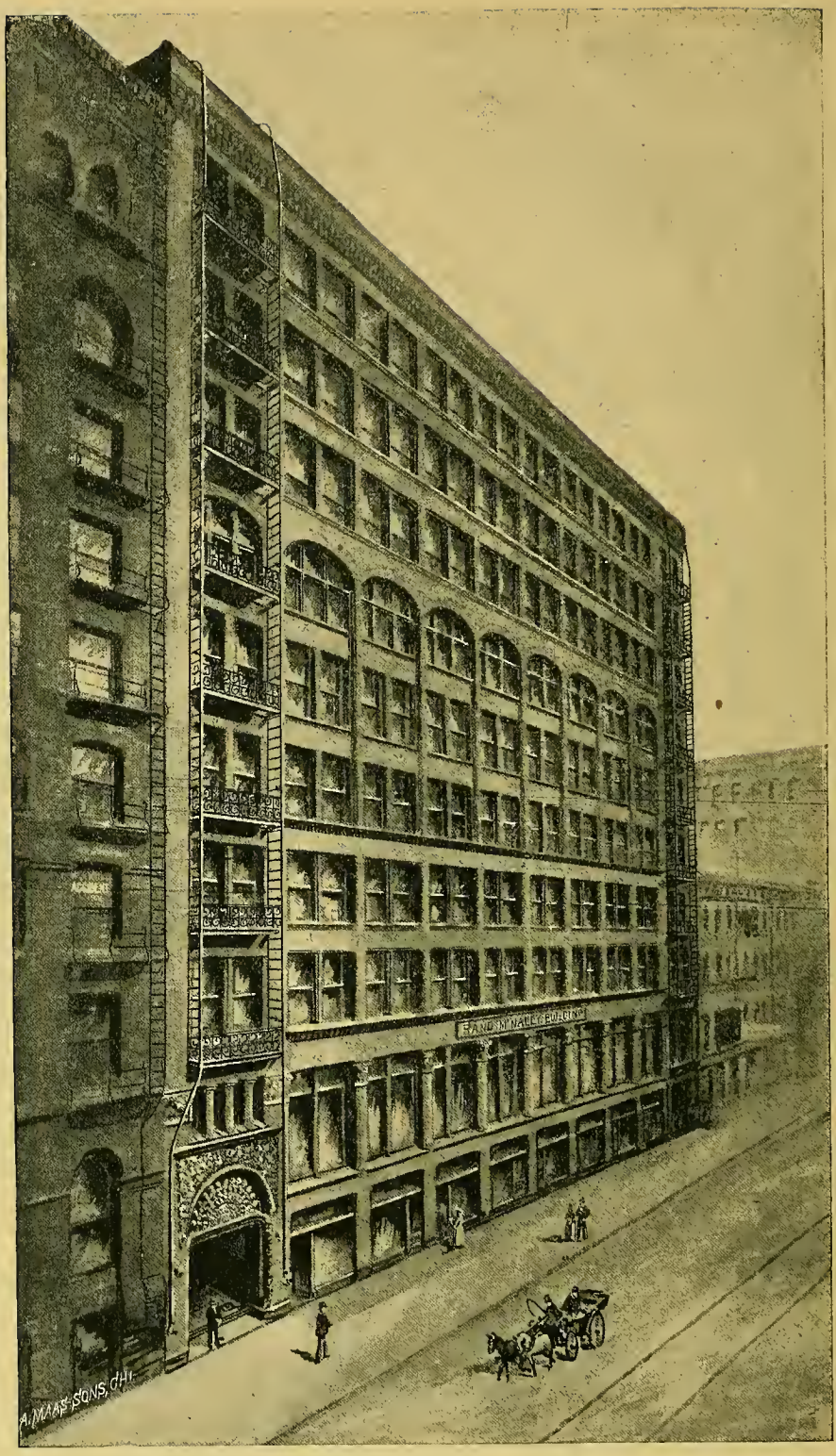
There are 220 mail trains arriving and departing from the city daily, excepting Sunday; of these trains 118 have railway post offices attached, in which 300 clerks are daily employed in the distribution of the mails while in transit. In addition to this number of railway clerks, a force of thirty-three clerks employed by the Chicago post office is sent out on the night trains to the meeting point of incoming railway post office trains, on which they return to distribute and make up the mail for the main office and stations, for immediate delivery by carriers upon arrival. This system of quick delivery of incoming mails was instituted by the present postmaster, Col. James A. Sexton. By this method sixty-five to seventy per centum of the mails received during the twenty-four hours is placed upon the counters of banks and business houses in the business portion by 9 o'clock in the morning.

There are 110 separate mails closed daily for despatch, the first "close being made at 3:20 a. m. and the last at 10:30 p m. A corresponding number of mails is received daily. There are also used daily 1,014 bags (leather) and 2,930 bags (canvas) in conveying the mails to and from the post office and railway trains. The weight of the empty bags alone amounted to 3,249,253 pounds for the year.

The headquarters of the 6th Division Railway Mail Service, comprising the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming Territory, are located in Chicago. In this division 856 railway clerks are employed in the distribution of the mails on the cars. During the year ending June 30, 1890, these clerks traveled 33,330,704 miles. The Division of Post Office Inspectors, comprising the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas, have their headquarters here. The Inspector in charge has fifteen Inspectors under his supervision with 10,000 postmasters and their innumerable employees to look after.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The erection of the present Post Office building was commenced in 1871, immediately after the great fire, being completed and occupied by the Post Office in May, 1880. It was thought at that time to be sufficiently large to accommodate the wants of the postal service for the next fifty or seventy-five years. Scarcely ten years have passed, and it is found wholly inadequate to accommodate the enormous amount of its present daily business. In the past ten years the population has more than doubled, while the business of the Post Office has quadrupled. It is not an extravagant statement to estimate the increased volume of postal business during the year of the World's Columbian Exposition to be nearly, if not quite, double its present amount. The local postal authorities are confronted with the startling fact that immediate preparation must be made in the way of securing adequate room for the proper handling of so colossal a business during the year of the Exposition. A separate building should be erected upon the Exposition



RAND-McNALLY BUILDING, CHICAGO, 1890.

grounds for the handling of the mail for exhibitors and others. This will bring up the question of supervision of the postal service in the Exposition.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

Foreign visitors will naturally form their estimate of the postal system of the United States by the character of the service in operation at Chicago. While they are invited to bring hither for exhibition the products of the ingenuity and skill of their countrymen, in honest rivalry with like products of the United States, patriotic effort should be made to make the postal service during the World's Columbian Exposition compare as favorably as possible with the postal service in operation in Europe.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The foreign mails will be largely increased during the year 1893. To facilitate the distribution and delivery of these mails, Foreign Exchange Offices should be established on the lines of the New York & Chicago and Chicago & Burlington Fast Mail Trains, thus avoiding delay, which would otherwise occur at the Exchange Offices of New York, Boston and San Francisco. Under the present system of sending out city distributing clerks to meeting points of incoming trains, the mails for the Exposition and Chicago office would be made up separately for the carriers and sent direct to the respective points for immediate delivery. This system should be extended to other mail trains, and the force for this work largely augmented preparatory for 1893.

NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Of the newspapers published in Chicago there are 24 dailies, 260 weeklies, 36 semi-monthlies, 192 monthlies, 5 bi-monthlies, and 14 quarterlies, making a total of 531 newspapers. By reference to the Postmaster General's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the astonishing fact is disclosed that the quantity of newspapers mailed by the publishers at the Chicago Post Office equalled the amount mailed at Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Buffalo and Baltimore combined, or at St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans and Baltimore combined, and also at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore and Cincinnati combined, or in the entire thirteen Southern States, with St. Louis combined, amounting to 20,000,000 pounds of serial matter.

It was remarked recently by a well informed official of the Philadelphia Post Office, that "it was no wonder the amount of business and receipts of the Chicago Office was so much greater than that of the Philadelphia Post Office, for the statistics showed that Chicago was the greatest grain market, the greatest lumber market, and the greatest manufacturing center in the world, and what was still more astonishing, that its live stock market was greater than all three combined. It is simply a marvelous city."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STEAM RAILROADS, DAILY.

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Lake Shore	532	474
Illinois Central	8,500	8,500
Chicago & Grand Trunk	750	700
Chicago & North-Western	12,500	12,500
Chicago & Alton	516	536
Chicago & Erie	300	300
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	4,250	4,250
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	600	600

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago, according to the new census, stands third in length of street railways, as per following statement:

	Miles.		Miles.
Philadelphia	283	Chicago	185
Boston	201	New York	177

But when we take miles of track, including sidings and switches, the ratio is changed as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
New York	369	Boston	329
Chicago	366	Philadelphia	324

As some evidence of the wonderful progress of Chicago and its present financial standing, the following may prove of interest in reference to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized May 1st, 1863, with a capital of $100,000. The great fire partially destroyed the bank building, and, after a temporary removal, on January 1, 1873, the management occupied their rebuilt structure, corner of Washington and State streets. The safes and vaults of the building had been quite unharmed; not a security or valuable was lost and the business proceeded uninterruptedly after the week of the fire. The First National Bank passed successfully through the trials brought on by the fire of 1871, and the panic of 1873. From 1868 to 1882 its capital was $1,000,000, and upon the expiration of its charter during the latter year, its reserve or surplus fund over dividends was found to be $1,800,000. In May, 1882, a new organization was effected under the same designation, with a cash capital of $3,000,000. Lyman J. Gage then became Vice-President and general manager, and executive officer. At this time also the magnificent new building, illustrated opposite page 67, at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets was erected.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1890.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$17,376,413.24
Bank Building		500,000.00
United States Bonds, (par value)		63,700.00
Other Bonds		1,084,330.00
Cash Resources.		
Due from Banks, (Eastern Exch.)	$3,724,457.72	
Checks for Clearing House	1,452,975.31	
Cash on Hand	7,902,075.84	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	8,750.00	13,088,258.87
		$32,112,702.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Other Undivided Profits	414,149.72
Dividend No. 33	90,000.00
Deposits	26,608,553.09
	$32,112,702.81

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

While this city has its reputation for business activity and energy, the interests of art and literature have not been neglected, and we find in the Art Institute a nucleus where the many treasures to be secured at the World's Fair 1893 will find a suitable home. This building, illustrated, page 69, will be recognized at once as a model of good taste in architecture and specially suited for its intended purposes. There are six well lighted galleries for painting, with a capacity for hanging 550 paintings. In other rooms are collections of Greek vases and antiquities, a metal and bronze collection and a special collection of arts. There is a good foundation for an art library and a suitable lecture room for discourses on art and kindred subjects. In addition to the permanent exhibitions, many special exhibitions are held at different periods. There are in the private galleries of Chicago so many specimens of the most noted modern artists, as well as rare examples of the old masters, that it is not difficult at any time to secure a loan collection of as attractive a character as in any city in the United States. Many special donations have been made to the Art Institute, and the recent appropriation of a large sum of money for the purpose of securing valuable old paintings, is sure to result in the securing of many important original paintings by the old masters. The attendance at the annual receptions has been most encouraging, there having been nearly 5,000 guests at the last reception. One of the most important of the loan collections is that of Mr. James W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, and includes in addition to Rembrandt's well-known painting, "Portrait of a Man," 116 works of American artists, twenty-seven Greek vases and an extensive collection of antique Chinese porcelains and objects of bronze, ivory bouquet, etc., making 369 numbers. A complete set of the valuable publications of the Arundel Society has also been donated, together with many other valuable objects of art.

VISITORS TO THE ART INSTITUTE.

The following statement as regards admissions indicates a preponderance in attendance on Sunday; this is another evidence of the great benefit arising from such opportunities offered to our laboring classes, through which their love for art and home become more certain.

FROM JUNE 4, 1889, TO JUNE 3, 1890.

(Museum opens only six months.)

Number of visitors paid admissions	5,344
Number of visitors, on free days	45,915
Number of visitors, admitted free on membership tickets on other days	12,667
Number of visitors, students, artists, etc., admitted free, on other days, estimated	3,000
	66,926
Average number of visitors on Saturdays, free all day	669
Average number of visitors on Sundays, open 1 to 5, free	855
Average number of paying visitors on other days	41

OFFICERS OF THE ART INSTITUTE.

President	CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.
Vice-President	EDSON KEITH.
Treasurer	LYMAN J. GAGE.
Secretary	N. H. CARPENTER.
Director	W. M. R. FRENCH.

BOOKS.

As a book publishing center, Chicago stands prominent. The production of bound books in 1888 aggregated 8,000,000 copies, and in paper 2,500,000, which is at the rate of about 35,000 volumes a day. Her largest bindery has a capacity for binding 15,000 volumes a day, and there are more atlases and maps manufactured here than in any other city. The value of books manufactured in 1888 is estimated at $4,700,000, a large advance on previous years, with sales at $9,300,000.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

With all the rush of business and trade in this great city it must be a surprise to many to know that there is a larger public distribution of books here than in any other city in the United States. The Public Library for the present is located on the upper floor of the City Hall, where it occupies all the space which can be spared. Its establishment dates from 1872, when in commemoration of the great fire of October, 1871, a large number of European authors and publishers generously contributed copies of their works. The nucleus thus formed has grown into a magnificent collection of 121,000 volumes, the majority of which belong to the Circulating Department. During the past year the number of volumes added to the Library has been 10,908, making a total of 156,243 volumes, with a total circulation of 1,220,479; 843,971 volumes of which were taken for home reading. The number of visitors to the Reading Room was 436,412, and of those to the several Reference Departments, not including the Reading Room, was 113,531, being a large increase over the corresponding figures of the previous year. The eighteen branch or delivery stations, located in distant parts of the city, reached an aggregate issue during the year of 201,257 volumes. The number of visitors to the Reading Room during the past year was 436,412, an increase of 94,588 over the preceding year. The average Sunday attendance rose from 496 to 638, indicating the great value and importance of such opportunities to those who have no other chance to avail themselves of good literature. The issues of periodicals numbered 389,192. The number of serials on file is 587, of which 390 are classed as periodicals, seventy-one daily newspapers, and 126 special newspapers.

The admirable management of this Public Library, through the care and attention of the Librarian and Secretary, and the able Assistant Librarian, Mr. Gauss, is best evinced by the unique distinction of an award of the gold medal by the commissioners of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889. Arrangements are are now being made for the erection of a suitable Public Library, the land having already been secured, and it is hoped that visitors from foreign lands in 1893 will find a more handsome casket for the literary treasures so kindly donated.

INCREASE IN BUILDING.

The number of buildings constructed in Chicago during the year 1889 is 7,590, with a frontage of 181,126 feet, or 34.3 miles, costing $31,576,000. From 1876 to 1889 there were erected in the city 37,042 buildings, on a frontage of 172 miles, costing $176,460,779.

The number of new buildings erected within the limits of the city in the first six months of 1890, including those in process of erection, is 5,839. Of these 4,385 are residences, and the remainder factories, business blocks, etc. The total estimated cost is $21,445,250.

Among the building permits issued there are a few for structures of more than ordinary importance. The Masonic Building, at the corner of Randolph and State streets, is one of the most important, the number of cubic feet to be inclosed by the projected structure being exactly 4,000,000. The building is to have eighteen stories, to be 240 feet high, 170 feet long and 113 feet deep.

The sixteen-story Bartlett office building, to be erected at 265 to 271 Dearborn street, will be 192 feet high and measure 73 by 72 feet.

The fourteen-story hotel building, The Chicago, at the corner of Jackson and Dearborn streets, is estimated to enclose 2,524,000 cubic feet. It will be 176 feet high.

The "Women's Temple," to be erected by the W. C. T. U. at the southwest corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, although but twelve stories high, will be larger, however, for it will be 172 feet high, 189 feet long and 96 feet deep, making a cubic measurement of 3,120,000 feet.

All these, however, will be overtopped in every sense, so far as dimensions go, by the new Fair Building, sixteen stories high (210 feet), and measuring 351 feet in length and 180 feet in depth, giving a cubic measurement of 14,000,000 feet. This immense pile, which the architects say will require five years to put up, will represent an outlay of $3,000,000 for the building alone. It will enclose more space than any existing structure in America, the Auditorium not excepted. It is intended by the architects to have the lower stories of the new Fair Building ready for use, so far as the purchasing public is concerned, by 1893, in time for the World's Fair. The remaining stories will be added to it without interfering with the business below.

THEATRES.

There are twenty-four theatres in Chicago, with an estimated average gross attendance daily of from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

CHURCHES.

There are 465 places of public worship, of all denominations, in Chicago, with an estimated gross attendance on each and every Sunday of not less than 120,000 persons.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

It is a cause of great satisfaction to all interested in the success of the World's Fair, 1893, that Chicago stands unrivalled in the world for its accommodations for visitors; from the most carefully selected statistics there is unquestioned evidence that it will absorb, without inconvenience, double the number of transient visitors of any other city on this continent. There are at the present writing over fourteen hundred hotels, large and small, with a united capacity sufficient to care comfortably for at least one hundred thousand extra guests; this is entirely outside of the enormous number of boarding and private houses, which, in an emergency, would probably double this estimate. It is quite within reason to look forward to an increase of at least one-fourth more in these accommodations within the next three years. In addition to the above large number of hotels, there are in Chicago at the present time over six hundred restaurants and cafes, with a feeding capacity of at least one hundred thousand persons daily, one restaurant alone having supplied eight thousand meals in one day.

THE PALMER HOUSE.

The best evidence of the ability of Chicago to care for her guests in 1893, is the present admirable system of hotels. The hotel illustrated page 78 is a model house of entertainment, conducted on both the American and European plan and, having accommodations for a larger number of guests than any other hotel in the world, will present to the foreigners visiting Chicago many points of interest. In the first place it is believed to be absolutely fire-proof, the materials used in its construction being brick, stone, iron, marble and cement. The graded system of rates first introduced by this hotel is now the popular rule all over the world, and the most acceptable to the traveling public. The Palmer House covers 76,550 square feet, and, being on three wide streets, the majority of the rooms are well lighted and ventilated. There are 708 rooms in the hotel and it accommodates continually from 600 to 1,000 guests, over 2,400 having been cared for on one occasion. The grand rotunda, 64 feet wide, 106 feet long and over 36 feet in height, is the evening business exchange for Chicago and is nightly crowded. Railroad ticket and telegraph offices are to be found in the main entrance hall and a complete system of Russian, Turkish and medicated baths has been recently introduced. Copeland Townsend, managing partner.

THE AUDITORIUM BUILDING.

This is one of the latest of the large and magnificent structures erected in Chicago. It combines in itself theater, hotel, offices, stores, lecture room and observatory. Admirably located, facing the lake front, it is at once one of the most striking and popular places of resort in the city. The Auditorium is adapted for all purposes requiring a large audience and has been used for concerts and dramatic performances, with a permanent seating capacity of over 4,000. For conventions, by utilizing the stage, nearly 8,000 can be accommodated. The hotel has 400 guest rooms, with large dining room and kitchen, being on the top floor. The magnificent banquet hall is built of steel on trusses spanning 120 feet over the Auditorium. The total area covered by this building is about one and a half acres, with a street frontage of 710 feet. The height of the main building, ten stories, 145 feet. Total height, 270 feet. Weight of entire building, 110,000 tons. The cost net, including land, about $3,200,000. Illustrated on page 83.

THE GRAND PACIFIC.

Another evidence of the energy and determination of the Chicago citizen is seen in this immense building, situated in the heart of the business portion of the city, with 500 rooms and accommodations for 800 guests, and specially adapted to the convenience of the business public. Destroyed by the fire of 1871, it was at once rebuilt, at an expense of $1,500,000, and opened for guests in June, 1873; and a fire-proof addition of 100 rooms has recently been added. The Grand Pacific is noted for having been the headquarters of many leading politicians. The cuisine of the Grand Pacific has long been noted for its superior excellence In the café alone between 1,500 and 2,000 people eat daily. The lease of this house has been valued at $600,000 and the furniture $360,000. It is centrally located, opposite the postoffice and near the railroad depot. Proprietors, Drake, Parsons & Co. Illustration of Grand Pacific Hotel page 81.

THE CHICAGO.

This immense building of which an illustration is given page 85, is not yet commenced, but as its completion will be in season for the World's Fair 1893, it should properly find a place in these pages. It will be constructed largely of iron and steel. Its cost, with furnishings, $1,250,000. The rotunda will be seventy-five feet square, with marble balcony and promenade, lighted by dome of glass. This hotel covers an area of 100 x 165 feet, and will be fourteen stories in height. The stairways and wainscotting all over the house will be of the best and purest marble. There will be 200 private bath rooms, with porcelain baths and marble floors. Comfortable accommodations for 1,000 guests, kept on the European plan, with all bedrooms lighted by incandescent lights. Proprietors: Hulbert, Eden, Howe & Chassaing.

As an evidence of the public spirit of the residents of Chicago in the erection of suitable permanent buildings, the attention of the reader is called to the

THE RAND, McNALLY & CO. BUILDING.

This building is shown as a model for size, convenience and durability, being positively fire-proof. The frame work is entirely of steel, firmly bolted and riveted and so proportioned that the stresses are evenly distributed. It has ten stories and a basement, with a frontage of 150 feet on Adams street, extending back 165 feet to Quincy street. The two fronts are fire-proofed with dark red terra cotta in handsome designs and the interior with hard burnt fire-clay, no part of the steel being exposed. In the center of the building is left a court 60 x 66 feet, having its outer walls faced with English white enameled bricks. Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. are printers, publishers and map makers, and pride themselves on having the finest and most complete building of its kind in the world. As an illustration of its vastness and solidity, it may be stated that this building contains fifteen miles of steel railway iron, sixty-five pound rails in the foundation, besides the twelve-inch and twenty-inch steel beams. In the building itself there are twelve miles of fifteen-inch steel beams and channels, two and a half miles of ties and angles in roof, seven miles of tie rods and ten miles of Z steel in the columns, twelve miles of steam-pipe, 350,000 rivets and bolts, with seven acres of floors, the boards of which would reach 250 miles if laid end to end. There is a total of 3,700 tons of steel in this immense structure. Illustrated page 87.

KEHM, FIETSCH & WILSON CO.
PRINTERS
CHICAGO

LAKE FRONT. SITE O

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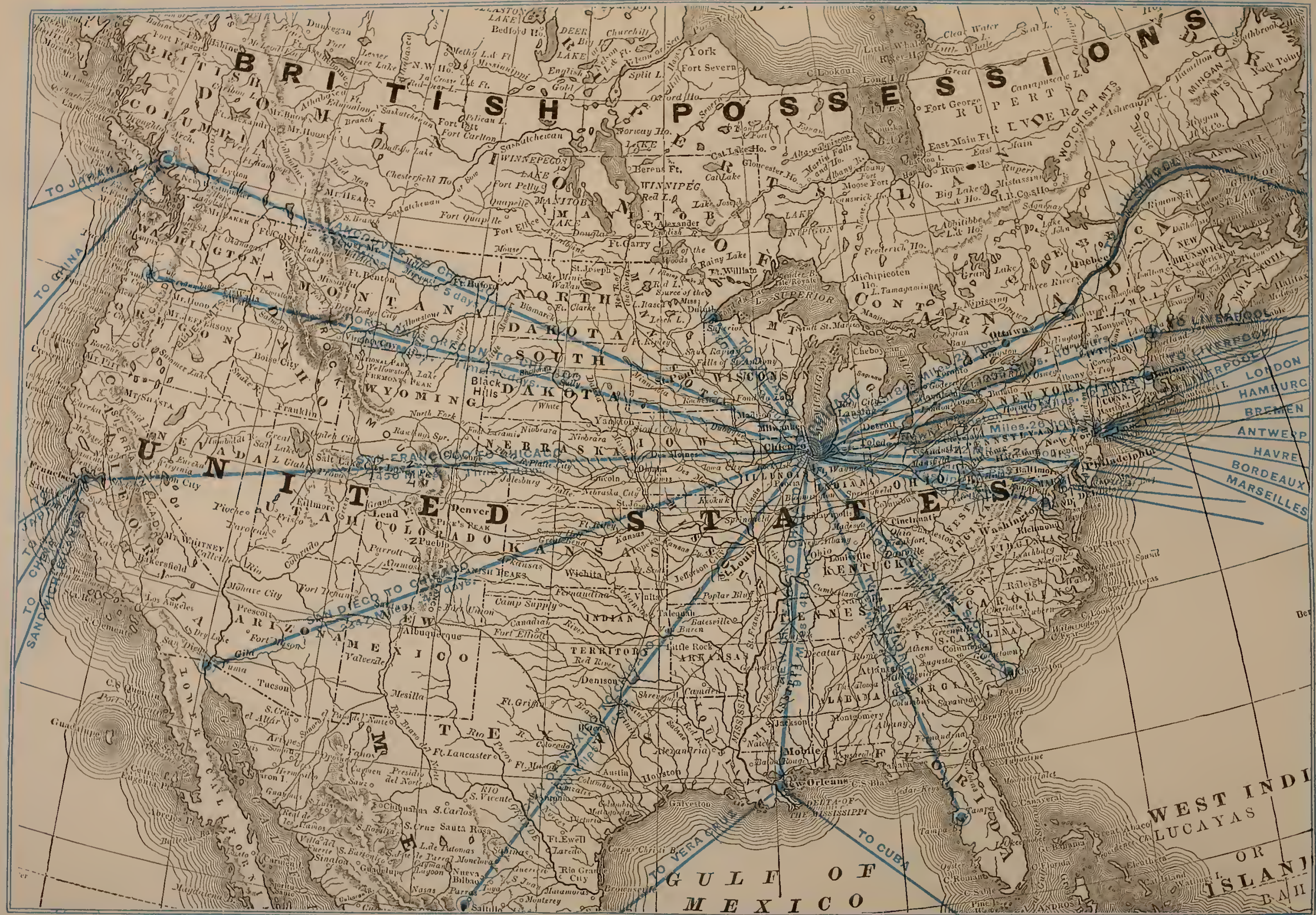

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WORLD'S FAIR MAP, CHICAGO, 1893.

By CHAS. D. STONE & Co., Chicago.

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